DAILY GAZETTE.

OIL CITY.

Producers' Meeting

A COUNTER COMBINATION.

Committee to Go to Harrisburg.

DISPATCH FROM COL. SCOTT.

Petition to the Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OIL CITY, Pa., March 8, 1872.

The mass meeting held at the commodious Academy of Music this afternoon by the opposing element to the South Improvement Company was in every respect a success. All the producing interests were represented and genuine earnestness prevailed. Possibly there were eight hundred men present, who in a body presented such an appearance, so far as brains is concerned, as would make a greatly magnified picture of Washington Irving and his friends.

Christopher Heydrick presided, and the several reporters of the press were made secretaries. The object of the meeting was stated to be the formation of a combination of producers to protect their own interests and combat what was termed a gigantic monopoly of capitalists and railway magnates. The speeches were all lacking in brilliancy or force, but were earnest. Only a few spoke, and those did not fairly represent the oil producers, either in possessions or by words.

It was suggested that the oil regions should send on a delegation of one thousand strong to Harrisburg in order to have the broad charter of the South Improvement Company repealed; but the question finally settled down to a committee of ten, who go to Harrisburg on Monday next, to see what can be done in the cause. Here let it be distinctly understood that the producers, and indeed all classes of the people in this region, appreciate the strength of the combination arrayed, as they suppose, against their interests, and fear it, although bent on holding their own, by either fair or foul means. They prefer playing an openhanded game, and assert most vehemently that they will win in the end. If wicked and earnest determination counts anything in a fight, their chance of success is good.

Aside from the representative character of the meeting, little can be reported. It was simply a reproduction of other meetings hitherto held. No new ideas were developed, and the situation was left just as it was a week ago, although the enmity of the producers to the South Improvement Company was confirmed.

A dispatch was read from Thomas A. Scott, dated in New York, in which he stated that he felt that there was a misunderstanding in this matter, and that he would advise a Conference Committee of oil men to be appointed to confer with and talk the whole subject over with the railway officials. He held out that the producers would eventually profit by the combination against which they are now combatting. At all events, he thought a satisfactory result might be obtained from such conference. The message was only semi-official, and was not acted upon.

The producers will not listen to the statement that Antwerp is to be made the ultimate and only loser by this gigantic trick of trade, avowing that they will not stand a present pushing to the wall in order to crush the Dutch in the future. They say that they are able and willing to fight the South Improvement Company if it goes single-handed and alone, but they are unwilling to enter the contest when they realize that three great trunk railway lines join the opposite side of the issue. They want an uniform mileage rate over all railways. With nothing else will they be satisfied, and now that they are in arms, they propose to go ahead, so that either their strength or weakness may be made manifest.

So far not one thing practical has been done. Not one dollar has gone into the coffer to defray the expenses of the fight; although there appeared to be a willingness to contribute millions for defense. Small politicians have seized upon the opportunity afforded in the distressing situation to make capital, and they, in their brass and impudence, run the meetings, excluding the really interested parties, who are content to think deeply rather than speak rashly.

It is said that a correspondent of the London correspondent saw the exhibition of a caricaturistic picture, in which the presumed powers of the South Improvement Company figured in a grossly disrespectful manner. The photographs of this base libel on their canvas are being peddled by Franklin artists, and the chuckles that ensue over such sales may prove the nails in the producers' coffin.

This question must be understood; but so far it is enveloped in darkness. Light is hard to get. Herewith is a petition that is largely signed in the oil regions, and will be forwarded to Harrisburg at once:

"The undersigned petitioners would respectfully represent that they are citizens of the Commonwealth, residents of ——— county, therein engaged in the production and refining of petroleum, or in the different industries dependent upon the unfettered development of that great source of the wealth of our State. Legislation has at various times been obtained under deceptive titles and with covertly expressed objects used by combinations against the public good, to advance the prosperity of the people and industry of other States as against those of this; that these combinations have finally culminated under a deceptive charter granted by the Legislature of this State, which seems not only to control the product and manufacture of this staple, but to crush out all engaged in such product and manufacture, with its consequent train of disaster to all the interests of this portion of the Commonwealth; and now, after four years of appeal to our own Legislature for relief from oppression, fruitless only in yearly increasing our burdens, and until further submission has become impossible, we, appealing to the justice, honor and patriotism of your honorable body, ask such legislation as will protect us against the impending evil."

The meeting unanimously resolved to form a Petroleum Producers' Association, with a capital of one million dollars. It is in itself a great monopoly. To-morrow the text of the bill will be furnished. The meeting adjourned *sine die*.

CRUDE.

NEW OIL PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATION.

OIL CITY, February 8.—At the oil men's mass meeting to-day, held here, the report of the General Committee was adopted unanimously and without amendment. A complete and thorough and discriminative handling of the entire business of producing and the trade as applied to petroleum, through an organization made up by and through producers in the various oil regions. The meeting adjourned at noon, having completed its work. The organization will be put into practice as soon as it can be done.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S ASSAILANT.

LONDON, March 8.—The Medical Commission find that O'Connor, the Queen's assailant, is of sound mind, but a monomaniac Fenian. O'Connor said to the commission that he used the unloaded pistol because he only desired to frighten the Queen into compliance with his demands. Any fatal result would of course have brought the Prince of Wales to the throne. O'Connor states that he did not desire that event to take place, but that he wishes the Queen to be the last reigning monarch.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 8.—The steamship City of Washington has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—The steamer Erie has arrived from New York.

INDIA.

PEACE RE-ESTABLISHED.

CALCUTTA, March 8.—General Bourchier, commander of the Looshai expedition, telegraphs, under date of March 1st, that he has commenced his return march. He reports the troops under his command in good condition. A portion of them have gone to Cachar. The Looshais are friendly, and peace has been re-established in their country.

FRANCE.

THE AMBASSADORSHIP TO BERLIN.

PARIS, March 8.—It is denied that Thiers has tendered the ambassadorship to Berlin to Pouyer Quertier.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Railway Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, March 8.—A passenger train which left this city this morning for New York was thrown from the track two miles below the Springfield depot. The train was running at the rate of fifteen miles an hour when it encountered a broken rail. The engine and Adams Express car passed over the break, but the four cars next following, the baggage, mail, smoking and one ordinary passenger car went down the embankment. The sleeping cars did not run off the embankment and no one was injured in these cars, and not more than ten or twelve persons were injured by the accident, and it is believed none fatally. Among those injured is Admiral De Rohan, of France. It is wonderful that none were killed. The mail car caught fire and was destroyed, together with a large amount of mail matter.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872. NO. 61.

THE OIL MEN'S BATTLE.

Opening for the Defense.

CHAPTER ON DISCOUNTING.

How Large Notes are Handled.

THE STORY OF $200,000

The great oil case of McClurkan vs. Lockhart & Frew et. al., which is now engaging the attention of the District Court, has become a matter of more than usual interest to the business community generally, and to the oil men, brokers, and the legal fraternity especially. No case of more importance has been tried in the court for many years, and certainly there has been none that received more attention from bench and bar. Our readers have heretofore been made acquainted with the main facts of the case as they appeared in the course of the legal strife, but, as it has assumed larger proportions than was at first apprehended, we have thought it well to give more in detail the line of defense which is being followed—(having given the plaintiffs' evidence in full.) The case will be somewhat elucidated, in so far as the defendants' allegations are concerned, by what herewith follows—the opening address of John H. Hampton, Esq., and the testimony of the principal witness, Mr. McClurkan, who, though prosecuting, was called to testify for the defense.

ADDRESS OF MR. HAMPTON.

Mr. Hampton opened the case for the defense, speaking as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: It has been assigned to me, upon the part of the defendants, to state how we, the grounds of defense rest upon in these cases that have been brought against the defendants. In order that you may understand the relation in which the parties stood toward each other I would state, as my friend Mr. Barton has already stated to you, that a number of persons, the defendants included, were engaged in the purchase and sale of oil in the year 1869 and some time prior, comprising a partnership known by the name of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company. The plaintiffs in the case also had a banking company, although the name of the Fort Pitt Banking Company is made use of by them. It is proper that we should state to you that a number of individuals some thirty or forty, associated themselves together for the purpose of dealing in money, discounting notes, receiving deposits and the like, under the name style of the Fort Pitt Banking Company, a self-constituted company. They had no charter—were not incorporated. It was a partnership. Mr. McClurkan was the President of that banking company, as it was styled, and they carried on their business as if they were a bank having a board of directors and cashier. Dr. Hostetter, whose name is on the notes sued on, was a director and one of the principal and leading men in that association. He and Mr. McClurkan managed the affairs of that institution or partnership. Dr. Hostetter and Mr. McClurkan had been for a number of years on terms of great intimacy, and their relations were of such a character, that if Dr. Hostetter desired anything to be done in the way of a favor, he had his right hand man, Mr. McClurkan, to do it for him. As stated by Mr. Barton, that paper, the notes that have been read to you, were made by the parties—drawn and indorsed as they appear before you. That paper was put into circulation and discounted, and that paper to-day stands as a note in the hands of these defendants, paid by Dr. Hostetter, and not in the hands of McClurkan or outside parties. And, in order that you may understand why we say these plaintiffs have no right whatever to recover, it will be necessary for me to state to you a train of circumstances that brought about the ownership of these notes upon the part of Mr. McClurkan. In the latter part of 1869 the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, being in possession of a considerable amount of money, deputed Dr. Hostetter, who was their treasurer, to go east to raise money. They required some $200,000 or $300,000 for the purpose of their business. One of the members of the firm of Byers & Co., Mr. Alexander Nimick, went along with the Dr. to Philadelphia for this purpose. Before going six notes were made of $50,000 each—two drawn by Lockhart & Frew, two by Byers & Co., and two by Dr. Hostetter, making in all six notes of $50,000 each. They took with them some collaterals—some bonds that have been furnished by Byers & Co., and by Lockhart & Frew, and other members of the Company—bonds amounting to about $200,000. When they arrived in Philadelphia, they found a capital of notes amounting to about $2,000,000 that those notes could be discounted, and they sent back here to have additional collaterals sent to them for the purpose of raising the money required.

Additional collaterals were sent amounting in all to over $400,000, furnished here on the part of the firm, and placed in the hands of Dr. Hostetter for the purpose of negotiating the loan. This paper, these six notes of $50,000 each, were left in the possession of Dr. Hostetter as the Treasurer of the company, upon the express understanding, that they were to be used in one way for one purpose—to raise money for the benefit of the firm.

During the progress of the negotiations in Philadelphia these notes could not be used because too large a denomination, and the collaterals were substituted in their place. Dr. Hostetter and Mr. Joseph Fleming returned here on the 25th of December, 1869, with about $400,000 that had been raised by the collaterals, Mr. Fleming, a member of the company, having gone to Philadelphia pending the negotiations. They put the money in bank and after it had been placed there Dr. Hostetter met Mr. Fleming and Mr. Frew at the office of the latter and had a conversation about the transaction in Philadelphia, stating how much money had been raised and the way the collaterals had been used. Dr. Hostetter was asked where the six fifty thousand dollar notes were taken on—two of his own, two of Byers & Co., and two of Lockhart and Frew. He said he had brought them home and would return to Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co. what belonged to them. He did not return those notes; he kept them, and the matter was lost sight of. They were not filled up as to the time they were to run. They were dated but the number of months they were to run was not inserted. Those notes were lost sight of by Byers & Co. and Lockhart & Frew until the first thing they know the notes were put in the Fort Pitt Bank and discounted on the 29th of December, 1869, at the hands of Dr. Hostetter. These notes were ordinary bankable paper—four months notes. They did not expect to be able to get money for a longer period of time than that when they were under the impression that he had left for filling in the number of months the notes were to run. Dr. Hostetter did not return these notes; and the defendants had no knowledge where they were until to their astonishment they became the property of the hands of Hostetter, McClurkan & Co., in Pittsburgh, where they had been discounted; and four months afterwards they were presented to the defendants for payment.

Dr. Hostetter retained the custody of these notes, in violation of his promise to return them, from about the 25th of December, 1869, until the 29th of December, 1870. On that day, having previously had a conversation with Mr. McClurkan about discounting the notes, he took them down to McClurkan's office. They had never been stamped—never been filled up except as I have stated. They sat down there together in the back room of the Fort Pitt Bank, Mr. McClurkan and Dr. Hostetter, and those notes were filled up by Dr. Hostteter, by inserting the words sixteen months, in the four notes. They were stamped, the stamping charged to the Petroleum Company, on the books of the company. After discounting the notes the proceeds were carried to the credit of Dr. Hostetter individually. The whole proceeds of the notes, amounting to very nearly $200,000, were carried to the credit of Dr. Hostetter. Now, gentlemen, there was a purpose—an object in all that. These defendants had never been applied to for the payment of these notes. Dr. Hostetter had taken his own two $50,000 notes and put them away carefully, had perhaps destroyed them, and without any notice whatever or any warning to Byers & Co., and Lockhart & Frew, he took their four notes and had them discounted and the proceeds carried to his account. Now in all this he had a purpose, and I shall proceed to explain what that purpose was. Certain parties, members of the Petroleum Oil Company, had an arrangement among themselves about the middle of December, 1870, perhaps from the 11th to the 15th, to pay off certain indebtedness of the company on outstanding notes. Lockhart & Co. were to pay $100,000, Lockhart & Frew $100,000, and Dr. Hostetter $100,000. They had gone under that arrangement until there was a considerable amount of money paid. Dr. Hostetter, absconded, discovering that he ought to have from the company 10,000 barrels of oil. He makes a demand for it along about the 20th of December, 1870, upon these defendants. They said to him that he was not entitled to the amount of oil, and they refused to give it to him, as I think they had a right to do under the circumstances. He was incensed at this. He was angry with these gentlemen that he could not see them as he pleased proper; and he turned round and he devised a plan by which all the paper that was outstanding, including all the paper now sued upon, should be taken up and the defendants sued upon it. Although he has labored upon this point to connect his co-partners, he went to work to destroy the credit of Lockhart & Frew and Byers & Co. in this community, and he got Mr. McClurkan to help him to do it. In other words, he determined that if he could not rule the company he would stop paying any more money. He determined that he would not carry out the agreement that he had entered into for paying off his share of the indebtedness. He concluded that he would put himself in such a position as to defy any person suing him. He turned round and made warfare upon these defendants; but, gentlemen, it required capital to do that. It required brains to do that, and it required a shrewd and cunning man like McClurkan to aid him to damage the defendants, because there was a large amount of paper out. Now this paper was in the hands of different parties in this city. Some in the hands of the Mechanics' Bank; one note for $10,000 in the hands of John Moorhead. Dr. Hostetter, although he was on the directory of the Fort Pitt Bank, concluded that he would take up two of them himself and retire two. He saw plainly that there was apprehensive of getting squeezed by such large discounts. They had these four notes lying there of $50,000 each, and they knew they would not be paid. Mr. McClurkan very adroitly steps in to give relief. Dr. Hostetter says: Now here you had better get a hundred thousand back in your bank. Go and take up two of those notes; go and get Lockhart & Frew notes $50,000 each, and I will find a man to give you the money. Well, Mr. McClurkan was willing to help his bank, and Dr. Hostetter, his friend, and he says: Mr. McClurkan, Barton, the attorney of Dr. Hostetter, and also his own attorney, and suggested to him that he would like to take up the two $50,000 notes, if he could borrow money enough. *He just happened* to go to Mr. Barton; strange as it may seem, Samuel McClurkan, who has more money wisdom than any man in this city, did not know where he could borrow $100,000. He went to my friend Mr. Barton for help. I don't know whether he had that much money, but Barton said to him: Come here to-morrow morning and I will have a man that will let you have $100,000. Mr. Barton went away and saw Mr. Barton sent down word to Dr. Hostetter to have Mr. Geo. W. Smith sent up to his office in the morning. *Of course Dr. Hostetter did not know what they wanted with Mr. Geo. W. Smith, his partner*, but he sent out and had him called. Mr. Smith went up to Mr. Barton's office the next day. Mr. McClurkan was there punctually. Mr. Barton walked into the office where they were, and says: Now, gentlemen, you understand each other, and I will not stay, and away he went. No doubt that Mr. Barton knew that Mr. McClurkan was aware that Mr. Smith had $100,000 to lend him. Then they entered into negotiations. Mr. McClurkan said to Mr. Smith I would like to have $100,000. Well you can have it, says he, if you want to work and raise it for you. That money was quickly raised; the greater portion of it on drafts and checks of the firm of Hostetter & Smith. The firm money, $93,000 in all, was handed over to Mr. McClurkan. Well, now, you would think, gentlemen, that a man that would lend you $93,000 would want some security for his loan and some fixed rate of interest, and some certain time at which that money was to be paid; but strange as it may seem to you, in this transaction there was no time fixed, no rate of interest named, nothing of the kind. If there is anything above another that Mr. McClurkan understands, it is the rates of interest. I think he understands that subject thoroughly and so far as the negotiation was concerned, it suited him very well, because Smith carried on that business, and Mr. McClurkan thought anything about interest. Mr. McClurkan thought he might get the two notes upon which he could bring a suit against Lockhart & Frew, goes through the sham and mockery of securing Mr. Smith, and brings to him his own check for $93,000, without any endorser, and brings up a package of bonds and says: Mr. Smith, here is my note for $45,000 and here is this package of bonds. I think Mr. Smith, you need not inquire into them at all; I will take it down to Mr. Wilson, cashier of the Fort Pitt Bank, and tell him to put it away for me. That is the transaction, as we will prove you by witnesses.

Now, gentlemen, if we are able to show these facts—if we are able to prove this combination between Dr. Hostetter and McClurkan, and that he knew at all all about the transaction—knew what was going on, then you can well find that both conspired for our injury. It is in our power to satisfy you that Hostetter and McClurkan conspired against us. Things are done by such shrewd men do not often come to light. Witnesses are not called to prove every strong proof spires, and secrecy precludes knowledge about these against them. But we will show you circumstances, that I points a train of facts and circumstances that will think must satisfy you that these defendants ought not to pay this money now to the plaintiffs. That it would be most unjust to compel us to do that. We expect to be able to satisfy you that when those four notes were discounted, and the proceeds placed to Hostetter's credit, it was an outrageous breach of duty towards the gentlemen from whom he got that paper. He has got the proceeds of that paper, $200,000. He has got about $297,000 of the collaterals that were sent with him to Philadelphia, not one of which belong to him. He refused to surrender possession of them. There is $45,000 note, and in addition to that he has kept any of it, although liable either as maker or endorser, and attempted to throw the whole burden of paying these debts upon the defendants, knowing at the very time he concocted this scheme that Lockhart & Frew were in advance $200,000 to the Company. Some of these notes matured and were protested, as you have observed, along in the latter part of December, 1870, and the residue of them early in January, 1871. He takes the four $50,000 notes and has them discounted and has the proceeds passed to his credit; but he had to get hold of the paper that was in the hands of these parties, and there it was that he brought in Samuel McClurkan, one of the shrewdest men in the city, to help him carry out his illegal purpose; it required some very fine financiering to get hold of this paper; and to accomplish that they made an illegal use of the proceeds of the four notes for $50,000, which he never credited the company with to this day, and had that passed to his individual credit in the Fort Pitt Bank. He starts out then with Mr. McClurkan to get hold of this paper, and we will be able to show you, gentlemen, that by some very mysterious work you find that Mr. McClurkan is paying off these notes now on the very last day of grace at the Fort Pitt Banking Company. At the same time we will be able to show you that not only Hostetter but McClurkan knew after this although two by Byers & Co., and two by Dr. Hostetter, making in all six notes of $50,000 each. They took with them some collaterals—some bonds that have been furnished by Byers & Co., and by Lockhart & Frew, and other members of the Company—bonds amounting to about $200,000. When they arrived in Philadelphia, they found a capital of notes amounting to about $2,000,000 that those notes could be discounted, and they sent back here to have additional collaterals sent to them for the purpose of raising the money required.

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I think Mr. Smith, you need not inquire into them at all; I will take it down to Mr. Wilson, cashier of the Fort Pitt Bank, and tell him to put it away for me. That is the transaction, as we will prove you by witnesses.

Now, gentlemen, if we are able to show these facts—if we are able to prove this combination between Dr. Hostetter and McClurkan, and that he knew at all all about the transaction—knew what was going on, then you can well find that both conspired, for our injury. It is in our power to satisfy you that Hostetter and McClurkan conspired against us. Things are done by such shrewd men do not often come to light. Witnesses are not called to prove every strong proof spires, and secrecy precludes knowledge about these against them. But we will show you circumstances, that I points a train of facts and circumstances that will think must satisfy you that these defendants ought not to pay this money now to the plaintiffs. That it would be most unjust to compel us to do that. We expect to be able to satisfy you that when those four notes were discounted, and the proceeds placed to Hostetter's credit, it was an outrageous breach of duty towards the gentlemen from whom he got that paper. He has got the proceeds of that paper, $200,000. He has got about $297,000 of the collaterals that were sent with him to Philadelphia, not one of which belong to him. He refused to surrender possession of them. There is $45,000 note, and in addition to that he has kept the collaterals and collected the interest coupons on them every six months, so that he has got $650,000 of these parties in his possession; and still he comes into court and through McClurkan tries to oppress the defendants and recover.

On the 29th day of December, 1870, at the very time when one of these notes matured, we will be able to show you that there was money enough in the treasury of the Petroleum Company—between $10,000 and $11,000—that ought to have been applied to the payment of that note by Dr. Hostetter, the Treasurer. But he would not pay it. There that money remained that he ought to have paid, and he suffered the note to go to protest.

If the facts and circumstances which I have stated can be made out to our satisfaction, an unlawful combination against us and the improper use of this money be established, we shall ask a verdict at your hands. We ask only that you shall carefully weigh the evidence, and look at the conduct of Hostetter and McClurkan in the light of truth and judge accordingly.

TESTIMONY OF S. M'CLURKAN.

At the close of the Mr. Hampton's remarks, one or two witnesses were put upon the stand whose evidence has heretofore appeared in our columns; after which McClurkan was called and testified as follows:

Samuel McClurkan sworn—I am the plaintiff in these suits; my business is in the Fort Pitt Bank; I went into the Fort Pitt Bank about four years ago I think; it is not an incorporated institution; I am not able to say exactly how many persons constitute the partnership, some 42 or 43 may be the number; I am President of the banners regularly elected; I was President in 1869. I am yet; Mr. Wilson was cashier in 1869; the board of directors was composed of Dr. Hostetter, R. H. King, Daniel Wallace, Andrew Miller, John C. Risher, and James M. Bailey; I believe that was all; they were associated together for discounting paper and receiving deposits, and discounting bills of exchange and selling exchange; the capital of the bank was $267,500; I know Dr. Hostetter; I became acquainted with him in '54 or 55, '54 probably; we were always on good terms from that time down to 1869; I knew in 1869 that Dr. Hostetter was a member of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Co.; I got information of that probably in November, 1869; he was into it before I was aware of it; I could not tell you how I found out he was a member of that company; he may have told me himself; I know it was some time late in the fall; I had raised some money for Doctor Hostetter, but did not know what he was going to do with it; it may have been before November; I think I raised him $80,000, as the best of my recollection; the Doctor told me about what he had raised; I thought it was a very safe thing to go and borrow checks and overdraw his account under the circumstances. We will be able to show you further that in carrying out this unlawful purpose the parties had to get Hostetter to get hold of the paper of his fellow members of the firm, and in violation of good faith toward them. Mr. McClurkan proceeded to carry out exactly the plan that had been laid down by both, and that is when this paper fell overdrawn in the bank came to be adjusted. Mr. McClurkan gave his note for the amount that was overchecked, with Dr. Hostetter on it as indorser, and that is the way that thing was cleaned up—that is the way he got the paper; I have not adjusted at the time. It was not necessary it should be done on any one day, or on any two days. They had got the matter all in their own hands; they very frequently, from time to time, sometimes $10,000 overdrawn in that bank did not amount to much and of course McClurkan gave his own note, and had the whole thing in his own hands. He understood with our money all the time to buy in our notes.

At the time these four notes were discounted, on the 29th of December, 1870, we will be able to show you that the capital of this concern, McClurkan, Hostetter & Co., the so-called bank, was $267,000; that I, Byers & Co., and Lockhart & Frew, very day, they had $600,000 of discounted paper, and on the top of that they put this $200,000 of ours, making $800,000 of discounted paper on a capital of $267,500—an outrageous and ruinous way of banking. But we all have to learn how it is done in these times. With the money thus got by Hostetter through McClurkan's connivance, and the use of this bank, they bought bonds and got hold of this paper of ours—and how McClurkan turns round in order to screen Hostetter and sues these defendants. The very moment that ought to have discharged every one of these notes was paid, he goes and buys up all the notes and got by and through the connivance of McClurkan, and he understood that as well as any man could. If such a state of facts can be shown to the court that Hostetter got up this plan and carried it on, and has drawn Mr. McClurkan into it to help him and to hide him, will you allow McClurkan or his bank to recover against these defendants? I say no, decidedly safe. He has got the paper and Hostetter's name is on it. Let him turn around, and as he has been so faithful in raising money, no doubt he can induce Dr. Hostetter to make him whole. The note that was then $8,000 or $10,000, I don't know, in all my time, that I have ever known anything put up in such good style, for McClurkan to endorse in the end lose any money, but may be a reputation. But these things will not stay put up. Fraud, like murder, will out, and I do not think this jury, when they come to investigate the facts, will tolerate such conduct on the part of any man.

We will be able further to show you that Mr. McClurkan, just a few days before the four fifty thousand dollar notes matured in the Fort Pitt Bank, concluded that he would take up two of them himself and retire two. He saw plainly that the bank was apprehensive of getting squeezed by such large discounts. They had these four notes lying there of $50,000 each, and they knew they would not be paid. Mr. McClurkan very adroitly steps in to give relief. Dr. Hostetter says: Now here you had better get a hundred thousand back in your bank. Go and take up two of those notes; go and get Lockhart & Frew notes $50,000 each, and I will find a man to give you the money. Well, Mr. McClurkan was willing to help his bank, and Dr. Hostetter, his friend, and he says: Mr. McClurkan, Barton, the attorney of Dr. Hostetter, and also his own attorney, and suggested to him that he would like to take up the two $50,000 notes, if he could borrow money enough. *He just happened* to go to Mr. Barton; strange as it may seem, Samuel McClurkan, who has more money wisdom than any man in this city, did not know where he could borrow $100,000. He went to my friend Mr. Barton for help. I don't know whether he had that much money, but Barton said to him: Come here to-morrow morning and I will have a man that will let you have $100,000. Mr. Barton went away and saw Mr. Barton sent down word to Dr. Hostetter to have Mr. Geo. W. Smith sent up to his office in the morning. *Of course Dr. Hostetter did not know what they wanted with Mr. Geo. W. Smith, his partner*, but he sent out and had him called. Mr. Smith went up to Mr. Barton's office the next day. Mr. McClurkan was there punctually. Mr. Barton walked into the office where they were, and says: Now, gentlemen, you understand each other, and I will not stay, and away he went. No doubt that Mr. Barton knew that Mr. McClurkan was aware that Mr. Smith had $100,000 to lend him. Then they entered into negotiations. Mr. McClurkan said to Mr. Smith I would like to have $100,000. Well you can have it, says he, if you want to work and raise it for you. That money was quickly raised; the greater portion of it on drafts and checks of the firm of Hostetter & Smith. The firm money, $93,000 in all, was handed over to Mr. McClurkan. Well, now, you would think, gentlemen, that a man that would lend you $93,000 would want some security for his loan and some fixed rate of interest, and some certain time at which that money was to be paid; but strange as it may seem to you, in this transaction there was no time fixed, no rate of interest named, nothing of the kind. If there is anything above another that Mr. McClurkan understands, it is the rates of interest. I think he understands that subject thoroughly and so far as the negotiation was concerned, it suited him very well, because Smith carried on that business, and Mr. McClurkan thought anything about interest. Mr. McClurkan thought he might get the two notes upon which he could bring a suit against Lockhart & Frew, goes through the sham and mockery of securing Mr. Smith, and brings to him his own check for $93,000, without any endorser, and brings up a package of bonds and says: Mr. Smith, here is my note for $45,000 and here is this package of bonds. I think Mr. Smith, you need not inquire into them at all; I will take it down to Mr. Wilson, cashier of the Fort Pitt Bank, and tell him to put it away for me. That is the transaction, as we will prove you by witnesses.

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(Shows another note. Byers & Co., Dec. 11, 1869, 16 months.

I believe the words 16 months are the Doctors handwriting. I cannot be positive as to whether the stamps were put on in my presence; I know they were put on in the bank. That is the bank stamp on the checks. I believe that is the bank cancellation in the form of them. This appears to be dated Dec. 30th, the date of the cancellation—they appear to be alike, that is the bank cancellation. This interview between Dr. Hostetter and me took place about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was not over three quarters of an hour before the whole negotiation for the discounting of the notes was completed—as soon as I saw some of the Directors; I saw Mr. Wallace and Mr. King; I think they were satisfied; I think the notes were discounted that same day; I think the discount on the notes was six per cent. per annum; I think we agreed on the rate at which it was to be done, at the time, that is my impression; I am not certain; I think there was something said about the rate of discounting; I would not be positive; I think the subject was talked about; I will not swear that it was talked about; I could not say positively what did transpire on that occasion upon that particular matter, but I believe there was some talk of rates; I think the Doctor told me, but I am not clear on that; it is my impression, though; our bank had been discounting along about that time as low as six per cent.; that is not the average discount; we charge from eight to nine; generally the bank keeps a pretty good account and did not want much discounting we charged him six per cent.; the proceeds of these from $50,000 notes were carried to Dr. Hostetter's individual account; I think the proceeds of these four $50,000 notes were carried to Dr. Hostetter's credit; I think amounted to $197,000 and something, I do not remember exactly the hundreds; Dr

DAILY GAZETTE.

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OFFICIAL PAPER

Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

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COTTON closed in New York yesterday at 20@21¢.

THE FEE BILL which has become a law is a FARCE.

The Reform movement. All the friends of reform turn from it in disgust.

A DESPATCH from New York informs us that Justice Browne, of West Chester county, (democratic) "and nearly every other man of the county," (all Democrats) have been indicted and held to bail on a charge of appropriating the county funds. Truly the Democrats are the men to cry out "stop thief."

HARPER'S WEEKLY now says if satisfactory assurances are given that President Grant is willing to reform then—"all right." Then, says old the Philosopher that the President is, as otherwise than favorable to all reform. What right had he to question the President's good faith, and his intentions to faithfully execute his oath of office? We are glad that our old friend, finding himself in bad company, and gradually drifting away from his ancient land marks, is anxious to get back within the fold.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL reported yesterday in the House, gives to Allegheny county two members of Congress. The present Twenty-second District consists of the first seven wards of this city, and the townships lying south of the rivers. The Twenty-third District, the remaining nine wards of Pittsburgh, with the city of Allegheny and the townships lying between the two rivers north of the rivers. We will not express an opinion on this division of the State until we have examined more fully the calculation contained in the various dispatches with relative interests and taxables. The difficult thing to arrive at a perfectly fair and accurate apportionment of the State, and it may turn out that the present bill will satisfy all persons and interests.

THE NATION in our excellent cotemporary the *New Radical*, is pleased to say of us: "The Pittsburgh GAZETTE, exercises more influence, and is edited with far more ability than all the so-called Republican papers of the Quaker City. It is high time some one should start a live, vigorous Republican paper there that would be creditable to the party."

We endorse that latter sentiment with the whole heart. There is not a leading, earnest and able newspaper published in the City of Philadelphia. They are the merest ciphers in influence, and are seldom ever heard of outside the City of Penn and Brotherly Love. Some time ago we called attention to the fact that our city was without a friend among the journals of the city at the other end of the State, and we reaffirm it.

WE DON'T hold the GAZETTE "responsible" for its articles. We don't know who writes them, and don't care, as they don't hold anybody.—*Post.*

How do you squeal then, so often and make such clamor of wry faces, and call us "stuff," "organ," and sundry other agreeable names? Come, neighbor, keep your temper, does not become your dignity, when you are fairly cornered, to get angry and use mighty things. We want to live on terms of amity with you, and are sorry to use words sting you. But "all is fair in politics," you know, that's good Democratic doctrine:

"It would be unfair to hold the President responsible provided he showed disposition to rid his administration of the vilest thieves, liars and scoundrels that ever existed ever saw."

That is what we meant to say, and we ask you for saying it in better style than you could have done, had we tried ever so hard.

"The country well knows that the President does not hesitate to discharge a corrupt or incapable officer, as soon as he is discovered, but we agree with the *Post*, that it would be unfair to hold the President personally responsible" for the derelictions of ten thousand office-holders, spread over the land, thousands of whom he never saw and does not know, and owe their appointments to Senators and Congressmen, in many instances, not close enough to hold him accountable for the correctness of their own *proteges*.

IT TURNS out as predicted in the GAZETTE that the resolutions implicating Kennedy and Hartranft as a set of scoundrels, were but a contrivance of the Auditor General and State Treasurer he hoped thereby to escape with whole skin whole. But the trick was too transparent, as the parties who were instructed in pushing it, were fortunately well known friends of Evans. But how does the matter place the New York *Tribune*? It appears that its assistant editor, a Mr. Young, had visited Harrisburg for the purpose of "kicking up a fuss" and creating a split in the ranks of the Republican party in the interest directly of George O. Evans, and indirectly favorable to the Democracy—Fenton—Schurz liberal movement.

So desperate is the case of the disorganization, that they must seek to take advantage of such internal disturbances as this Evans matter is likely to create, in the hope of winning one or more of the parties to their cause. Governor Geary again figures in this disreputable intrigue, which further attaches to the waning fortunes of George O. Evans. The whole movement is now as plain as noonday. The resolution referring to Mackey and Hartranft, were prepared by counsel of Evans, and brought to Harrisburg, *"for the purpose of complicating the Evans investigation."* We are right glad the little game failed, and trust and believe that Mr. Graham's committee will go straight on in their work of exposing this whole contemptible intrigue, and to this end we insist that the Governor shall take no hand. If the situation grows too warm for him, he also might skip and find it convenient to take up his residence in New York or Canada. Stranger things than this have happened. It is not always that the quickest breastworks indicate the stoutest men. The heart may be rotten, and yet make a bold front.

SENATOR SCHURZ has been invited to sit with the Committee on the Arms Investigation, and having accepted, takes part in all that is done, questioning witnesses, etc. It appears that the most rigid examination into the minutest particulars of this affair is to be made, to the end, that it shall be made clear as noon-day that the Government of the United States acted in good faith toward Germany and France or otherwise. Secretary Belknap testifies most positively that not one single sale was made by the department to any person known to be an agent of either of the contending powers. That France had her agents abroad seeking purchases of arms is not denied, and it is to her credit that she succeeded, through secret agents, in purchasing a portion of ours. It is nothing more than our government did at the breaking out of the rebellion. We sent secret and open agents through the whole eastern hemisphere, charged with the duty of purchasing anything that would be of service to the military arm of the nation. That they succeeded in making purchases is to their credit. In this case of our re-sale of those arms, so purchased, Germany had the same privileges as France, and had she wanted any of our worthless guns she would have found ways and means of obtaining them. That she did not get them is proof that she did not need them. If France bought them up from private parties who had purchased them at our public sales, she only exercised a rightful prerogative. Secretary Belknap completely exonerates the United States from the charge of selling arms to France, or known agents of that power. On this point he is very positive, that his orders were direct, that no dealings should be had with agents of either power. What more could Senator Schurz desire? No wrong has been committed, for the absence of all intention to do wrong robs his plea of its significance. Even if this nation had unwittingly been dealing with French agents, there would be absolutely no grounds for complaint on the part of Germany, for all past history has shown us to be friendly to the German cause. Schurz must try again.

"A DERRICK."

We remarked the other day that the GAZETTE was wholly unbiased on the question now agitating the producers of oil, and awaited further development of the plans of the so-called "South Improvement Company" before we could sanction the wild clamor telegraphed us of daily occurrences in the oil regions. Further than this we called for any information that might throw any light upon the question, and particularly asked that we might be informed just wherein the rights and privileges of the producers of oil would be jeopardized by the new organization. We wrote the article in good faith, and trusted to our long and intimate acquaintance throughout the oil producing district, to bring at least a respectful, if not a convincing reply. We have been disappointed in this, as our friends there appear either to be ignorant of the subject that we desired information on, or too much taken up in attending uproarious meetings, and listening to incendiary speeches from imprudent men. We announce now that we utterly fail as yet to see wherein the oil producing interest will suffer from the "South Improvement Company." Further, we promise that if such information or proof be furnished, that will convince us that the latter organization is a "mammoth monopoly which is intended to crush the producers," as has been asserted, we will oppose it with all the force and influence that we possess, and we are vain enough to think that we shall make our opposition felt in the right quarters.

The GAZETTE has always openly and unequivocally opposed all species of monopoly, whether in grain, oil, stocks, or what not, and under its present management it is pledged to continue in that course. We are not to be intimidated, however, by threats, nor deceived by special pleading. Neither are we to be convinced through the airy flights of imagination indulged in by some of the grandiloquent gentry, who are ready upon all occasions to shed other people's blood and spend other people's cash.

The little affair whose name heads this article, in a contemptible effort to misrepresent this journal, has indicated its great desire to monopolize the field, so far as truculent subserviency to an excited crowd can enable it to do so, and vainly endeavors to prove that the GAZETTE in repeating a foolish joke, for the authorship of which the little thing puts in a claim, intended to ridicule the producers. We venture to assert that the dunce who handles the tools in this "*Derrick*," and blows nothing but gas through his "driving pipe," knows no more about the "South Improvement Company," than he does how to be courteous to a friendly cotemporary.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

LAST year Utica, N. Y., elected a Democratic ticket but now this pentup Utica has burst its dams and comes out with a good round cheer for Grant. The Mayor, a warm supporter of the administration, and six of the twelve Aldermen are Republicans. The opposition made a bitter fight in Utica, and were aided by the New York *Tribune*, but the result has been a Republican gain.

THE charges against the Secretary of the Navy are not enormous, yet they are twisted and turned and spit out with sneers until an unreflecting person is likely to get an indistinct idea of something terrible. So far as we can make out, he has been accused of being a lawyer, of having lived in a small place, of coming from New Jersey, of using a Government vessel which has been set apart for the use of the chief of the naval department, of not having served before the mast, of being a bachelor, and, since his marriage, of having married a widow. The telegraph has already informed us that the Secretary is willing to have these charges investigated.

THE South Improvement Company acted as a torpedo on the Oil City Derrick and now the pieces are coming down. The *Derrick* is badly shattered, and shows its imbecile condition, in one short article it calls the *Gazette* "obsolete," "ignorant," "dishonest," "ridiculous," "obtuse," and says we are asleep and are guilty of falsehood. We are obliged to the *Derrick* and venture in answer that it forgot to add thief, lineadiary, bloated aristocrat and homicide to the list of our titles.

"A BUDGET OF BLUNDERS," says the Philadelphia *Age*, "is the proper title for the diplomatic management of the present administration. Not one of its ordinary character will take place next week in Allegheny, at least in Methodist circles, the session of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, comprising a membership of between two and three hundred ministers, the largest conference, with perhaps one exception, of the seventy Annual Conferences of that denomination. According to the provisions of the General Conference, delegates from each charge will be present and meet in convention on Friday during the session, known as the Lay Electoral Conference. Possibly two hundred lay delegates will be present. This Lay Conference meets for the first time, chiefly to select two delegates to the General Conference, and alternates. The two bodies, representing the charges of the Conference, will bring among us quite a number of strangers, all being entertained by the Methodists of both cities. Much interest hinges upon this gathering, from the fact that delegates are to be elected to the General Conference, by the Ministerial and Lay Conferences, and these delegates, and they are to elect new bishops, editors of official papers, book agents, secretaries of the different Church boards, book committee, besides adjusting the "tangle" of the Book Concern management, and make certain important changes in the Polity of the Church. While the interest is principally among Methodists, ministers and members of other denominations will not be wholly disinterested spectators. As it is not our province to "guess," who will be the delegates to the General Conference, and who will likely be honored with official positions as bishops, editors, agents, etc., we need only say, that we could name persons worthy to be delegates and worthy to be elevated to the highest places in the Church. Meanwhile, we can afford to wait the developments of next week, and report the action of both bodies without detriment to any person.

The investigation of Dr. Cuyler's course in admitting Miss Smiley to his pulpit, by the Presbytery of Brooklyn, has awakened a lively pulpit and journalistic discussion of the question of women speaking in public, especially preaching. Beecher, Cuyler, and many others, have taken the stand that there is nothing in the Scriptures which authoratively forbid them from so doing, while Dr. Patterson, Presbyterian, Chicago, and Dr. E. R. Porter, Brooklyn, formerly the editor of the *Christian Intelligencer*, organ of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, assume the position that males only should occupy the sacred desk. Dr. Porter, in a series of sermons on some of the women of the Bible argues, that Miriam, the prophetess, filled an office exceptional, both under the old and new dispensation, and differed from the priesthood, and that when Miriam ventured to intrude upon the office of Moses and Aaron, she was stricken with leprosy. And then he referred to the mad career of certain masculine women in our day, who try to intrude upon all regularities of law, and all the sanctities of institutions venerable from beneficient use.

The *Advance* states that not less than fifteen students at Oberlin were led by the influence of the National Congregational Council to alter their previous plans for life and to decide to enter the ministry.

The New Jersey M. E. Conference, at its session last week, at Trenton, N. J., appointed a Committee to use efforts to stop Sunday mails on the Cape May and other railroads.

Not long since the United States Senate was opened with prayer by a Jewish Rabbi, Rev. Dr. De Sola, of Montreal, who used the following words in in his invocation referring to the Republic: "Maintain within it the grand charter of liberty thou hast inspired, and as he who sacrilegiously touched thine altar of old was counted worthy of death, so perish the unhallowed hand that would pervert or destroy this Constitution of wisdom, justice and liberty, for the narrow purposes of sectarianism."

The figures floating about in newspaperdom, of the membership of the Baptist Church of 1,480,191, are understood to mean the whole United States, North and South, while the Presbyterians and Methodists, and perhaps one or two other denominations only give the figures of the Northern members, leaving the exceeding Southerners to report separately their numerical strength. The increase the past year over this vast territory, of 57,148 members, indicate great vitality among that body of Christians. The *Christian Union* commenting on the statistics of the Baptist Church thinks, as the Baptists are thorough Congregationalists in their form of organization they need not fear a comparison as to extent with Episcopacy or Presbyterianism. It also argues, but a little change is needed to make orthodox Baptists and Congregationalists one denomination, for in doctrine and modes of government they are already one.

Eighteen years ago the first Protestant Episcopal Bishop was sent to California. Notwithstanding the heterogenious and changing character of the population, and expenses of living, the Episcopal Church has steadily grown, until now there are fifty clergyman in the diocese.

The remarkable prosperity of the Presbyterian church, Boston, under the pastorate of Rev. J. I. Dunn, has been referred to before. Recently he stated that during his ministry of ten years, in New York and Boston, he had received into the Church over a thousand members.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, has an organization called the Workingman's Club and Institute, provided with books, papers, &c. The principle is, that all manner of good things should cluster about the Church life and organization.

A remarkable revival of religion prevails in the M. E. Church at Broadway station, New Jersey, resulting in the conversion of about two hundred persons. The pastor is attending Drew Theological Seminary.

POLITICAL.

EX-GOVERNOR FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin, says that the Republicans of his State are "a unit for Grant."

WM. B. WADDELL has been nominated by the Chester county Republicans as successor of the late State Senator Evans.

MR. SETH I. COMLEY, the new Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, was unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate on Friday.

IT IS said that the Illinois Democratic Congressmen declare themselves unanimously in favor of Judge Davis for the Presidency.

THE Johnstown *Tribune* has raised to its masthead the names of Ulysses S. Grant for President, and John Scott, of this State, for Vice President.

MESSRS. John R. Bowman and H. C. Raymond have been selected by the Democracy of Dauphin county to represent them at the next State Convention.

THE first State election this year is to be held in New Hampshire, March 12th. There are four parties in the field—Republican, Democrat, Labor Reform, and Prohibition.

THE Cambria County Republican Committee has been summoned to meet in Ebensburg, on the 11th inst., to take action with regard to delegates to the State Convention.

THE name of Hon. William McClelland, member of Congress from this district, is favorably mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

FOUR names are mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Tennessee. They are General John C. Brown, the present incumbent, Andrew Johnson, General W. B. Bate and General Wm. A. Quarles.

AT THE Republican Convention of Armstrong county, held on the 5th, W. H. H. Piper was chosen delegate to the State Convention. The Convention was unanimous in its preference for Ketchum for Governor.

THE Democratic County Committee of Fayette county, met in the Court House on Monday, and instructed their delegates to the State Convention to vote for Col. Scott for President, and Gen. Cass for Governor.

THE Reading *Dispatch* says: "There is some talk among the politicians of Western Pennsylvania of the nomination of Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, our member of Congress, as the Democratic candidate for Governor."

THE Democrats of New Hampshire passed a law requiring students to vote in the place where they pay taxes, and the faculty of Dartmouth will grant a vacation of five days next week that students may go to their homes.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] matter perhaps, but it is [illegible] difference between [illegible] had been so long and intimately mixed up with both blunders and crimes that they don't know any difference.

YESTERDAY we received a batch of so-called religious papers. They represented the Episcopalians, Methodists and Presbyterians, and every one of them was issued on the seventh of March, and dated Saturday, March 9th. We want to know if the religious press considers such printed untruths commendable? Because they try to knock themselves into the middle of next week is no reason for supposing that they succeed.

THE NEW YORK *Tribune* is uncertain whether the packages of goods sent from England for the relief of Chicago have been lost or stolen in the New York Custom House. Of course whoever reads this in the *Tribune* will reflect what a depraved Government we have. In the meantime the packages are in Chicago all right, and the *Tribune*—well, it veiled the truth.

WE do wish that M. Ponyer Quertier would get settled. Every day we hear of something new that he is to be offered. Cabinet and diplomatic places are lavished before him, and we should like him to make up his mind and let matters get arranged.

IT is thought that the South Improvement Company would be defeated if a pipe line were built from the oil regions to New York, there to connect with the Atlantic cable, hollowed out for the purpose, through which the oil would flow directly to Europe.

AND after all we have said about the outlaw Hildebrand the other day, he has taken Daniel Webster for his model and still lives. We have now written three obituaries of that disobliging highwayman and if he wants any more he may write them himself.

TIDIOUTE has a daily newspapper which is circulated without money and without value—we should say price. The advertisers are expected to pay for this lavishness.

NEW YORK is getting into a pitiable condition. Louisville has taken away all of her whiskey and now, because of the drouth, the Croton water threatens to give out.

DULUTH is said to be so healthy that there is no cemetery there. The truth is the people all keep on living in hopes of getting away to some other place to die.

STRAWBERRY festivals are the proper thing just now in California. As for us we think it highly unseasonable to go to strawberry festivals in Lent.

LOUISVILLE has concluded to postpone the commencement of her great enterprise of supplying Pittsburgh with cheap Kentucky coal.

That emmens[illegible] work shortly to appear, illu[illegible] the Continent and Around the World, collected and tabulated the entire shipping force of the Canadas and the United States, and the lesson pointed in his pregnant figures is most impressive and instructive. The following is a complete list of the lines and number of vessels running from American ports to Europe in 1872, showing also the date of the establishment of each:

1860. Allan Line (British), twenty steamers, from Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.
1869. Allan Line (British), four steamers, from Baltimore to Halifax and Liverpool.
1856. Anchor Line (British), eighteen steamers, from New York to Londonderry and Glasgow.
1856. Anchor Line (British), twelve steamers, from New York to Marseilles, &c.
1871. Baltic Lloyd's (German), five steamers, from New York to Copenhagen and Stettin.
1840. Cunard Line (British), twenty-four steamers, from New York to Cork and Liverpool.
1865. French Line, six steamers, from New York to Brest and Havre.
1855. Hamburg Line (German), fifteen steamers, from New York to Hamburg.
1855. Hamburg Line (German), three steamers, from New Orleans to Havre and Hamburg.
1851. Inman Line (British), sixteen steamers, from New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
1866. Liverpool and Great Western (Union Line), ten steamers, from New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
1866. Liverpool and Mississippi Line (British), six steamers, from New Orleans to Liverpool.
1866. Liverpool Southern Line (British), eight steamers, from New Orleans to Liverpool.
1866. London and New York Line (British), four steamers, from New York to London.
1869. London Line (British), four steamers, from Montreal and Quebec to London.
1864. National Line (British), twelve steamers, from New York to Cork and Liverpool.
1856. North German Lloyd's Line, fourteen steamers, from New York to Southampton and Bremen.
1866. North German Lloyd's Line, four steamers, from New Orleans to Havre and Bremen.
1871. White Star Line (British), six steamers from New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.
1872. American Steamship Company, four steamers, from Philadelphia to Liverpool.

During the season of 1872 there will be 24 steamers running from Montreal and Quebec, 14 from New York, 4 from Philadelphia, 8 from Baltimore, and 20 from New Orleans. This immense fleet of ocean steamers is almost exclusively owned and controlled by foreign capitalists, to the exclusion of American-built vessels.—*Philadelphia Press.*

EACH fact, the London *Telegraph* says, confirms its original judgment that the murder of Lord Mayo by Shere Ali was political as well as personal.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

IN the death of Milutine, the Russian Minister of the Interior, the world loses one of its great men, as well as the Russian Empire; for to Milutine more than to any other man is due the abolition of serfdom in that immense country. It was in the reign of the Czar Nicholas that Milutine first broached the subject. Being one of a commission appointed to examine into the condition of the serfs and their relations to the landed proprietors and the Government, he had the boldness to refuse to sign the whitewashing report of the majority of the committee of courtiers, and to present to the Czar a statement of the glaring abuses of the system, with the earnest recommendation that general emancipation should be decreed. Instead of being sent to Siberia for his temerity, Milutine was honored with a high appointment, although his recommendations were not adopted by the Czar. Upon the accession of the present Emperor, Milutine increased his efforts, and, while incurring the enmity of the entire court clique at St. Petersburg, had the final satisfaction of countersigning the famous ukase of emancipation, and of preparing the laws necessary to carry it into execution. This alone would be honor sufficient to establish his right to a place on the roll of the world's great men; but he was equally active in securing other reforms, notably in the press laws, the establishment of the jury system and the popular school laws, so that in his death Russia loses a valuable citizen and the Czar an enlightened adviser.

AT the unfortunate Red River military expedition, toward the close of the war, a cavalry soldier about twenty years old, in the vigor of health, was thrust clear through his body by a broad-sword in the hand of a mounted enemy. The sword entered just in front of the short ribs of the right side and came out opposite, close to the spine; and, what was most remarkable, he declared he did not feel its entrance, but when the fellow drew it out it gave him some pain. He was considered mortally wounded. But neither bleeding nor dying, as the surgeons expected, he was transported to a hospital in New Orleans, where in a few months he was perfectly well. A question came up in the circle of surgeons how he escaped so miraculously. Scientifically considered, the bowels must have been cut through in several places, and arterial twigs lacerated by dozens. The latest theory was this, viz., that neither intestines nor blood vessels were wounded. For a wonder, that sharp blade slid through between the tubular coils without injuring anything but integuments, front and rear, and severing the lumbar muscles. When those healed the patient was as good as new. That feat repeated ten millions of times might not succeed again.

A REPORTER of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* has discovered a negro with a hirsute tongue, at Covington, whom he thus describes: On opening his mouth he protruded a long tongue, on which hair over half an inch long was growing thickly. The color was a sandy red, and, as the hair sloped backward, it gave him a pain while speaking. At the root of each hair the flesh was blue. He has no hair on his face, though he says he is fully forty years old. His wool is like that of other negroes, darker—black and kinky. He is perfect in every limb and feature, except his tongue; and what is also remarkable, he has gray eyes. On questioning him he gave the following facts: He was born in Xenia, Ohio, of a white woman, his father being black. On the breaking out of the war he entered a colored regiment as corporal. He was wounded at Petersburg and at the end of the war returned to Ohio, from where he came to Covington about a year ago. He has none of the idioms of the negro, and except a thickness of speech, caused by the growth of hair on his tongue, his pronunciation is perfect. He is employed by Rick & Phillips as a coal heaver, and any one wishing to do so can see him and his tongue. He has no hesitation in making faces for those who call on him. Very few persons in the city of Covington know of this free show.

A YOUNG DOCTOR was [illegible] to leave immediately and unexpectedly for Salt Lake City on urgent business. He left his bride with tears in his eyes and a promise of immediate return upon his lips. He got there just in time not to be able to get away. He made his way slowly back along with the blockaded trains, working with the hands, for every shovel full of snow got out was that much obstruction removed between him and his beloved. When within two hundred miles of Cheyenne, the foremost train ran into a bigger snowbank than ever, at which, faithful unto death, he struck out a foot and walked the two hundred miles in five days. He came in with frozen feet and ears, but his heart was all right, and he went on to Denver rejoicing. At one point he was chased by wolves and lost his plug hat in running. The hat saved his life, for the wolves had never seen one before and stopped to examine it for a long time. It took them so long to determine what it was, that our heroic lover got out of reach. He borrowed a red handkerchief at a laborer's hut and passed on.

THE Cleveland *Leader*, in speaking of the oil men's excitement, says: It will be observed that the Pittsburgh and Cleveland papers, so far as they have discussed this subject, have treated it calmly and as a business question merely. The writers of the oil country, on the contrary, have united with those of Erie and Buffalo in getting up on their rhetorical stilts and making the oil question one of sentiment rather than business. We are of opinion that six months hence an oil man taking up a file of the *Derrick*, the *Courier*, the Titusville *Herald*, or the Corry *Blade*, will smile very significantly over the columns of wild talk those newspapers are now publishing. Still, it is their bull that is being gored, at least they suppose so, and it is the proper function of the oil country Press to represent its local interests. Yet it hardly seems becoming in an Oil City editor to drop papers like the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, *Commercial* and *Chronicle*, because they do not take up arms against the South Improvement Company.

THE New York *Times* asks: Cannot some philanthropic inventor discover a substitute for the smooth iron covers of coal slides in our streets? In frosty weather, or especially after a slight fall of snow, these covers become as slippery as a ring politician, and a constant trap to unwary pedestrians. Awkward falls are not the least serious results; broken bones sometimes make a still less pleasant consequence of the tumble. Now this danger it seems might be easily avoided, by corrugating the iron covers, or substituting for them in many cases stone

[illegible] PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PL[illegible]
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods s[illegible] Express on
THIS

REINHOLD [illegible]
JEWELL[illegible]
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAT & SIE[illegible])
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

ONIONS.—125 BBLS, CHOICE SILVER Skins and Yellow;
BEANS—25 bbls Prime Navy;
10 bbls Medium Navy;
DRIED PEACHES—40 bbls and sacks Prime Halves;
LARD—10 kegs Choice for family use;
5 bbls do do
CORN MEAL—5 bbls choice Yellow;
For sale by J. E. CANFIELD,
fe29 141 and 143 First avenue

How to have Plenty of Water in the Ohio River.

The following communication was published in Wednesday's Cincinnati *Commercial*:

A few days ago I noticed a scheme for supplying the river with water from artificial reservoirs. I have a plan to suggest, certainly more feasible, more practicable and more economical. When nature has furnished a reservoir sufficient for all purposes, it would be useless to construct others, which might not accomplish the end intended. By cutting a canal from Westfield, on Lake Erie, to Mayville, on Lake Chautauqua, a distance of little more than ten miles, direct communication would be opened between Lake Erie and the Allegheny river. By a slight dredging of the connection between Lake Chautauqua and the river, a channel large enough for an ample supply of water would be obtained. By constructing locks at the head of the canal this supply could be so regulated as to amount necessary, and navigation kept open during the whole year between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, keeping up a steady supply of coal, lessening the charge of transportation of freight, and insuring many other advantages, not only to the inhabitants of Cincinnati, but to all the intermediate towns on the river. The work could be completed this summer, and the advantages derived from if in one year would pay the cost of all the construction.

I think this is a new plan to overcome some of our difficulties, and hope you will put it before your readers, and oblige. Z.

KINDNESS TO KINDRED.

Want of the necessary means to supply the necessities which usually press upon people in the more moderate walks of life, may be an excuse for neglecting a disease which, like consumption, has often in times past been esteemed as incurable. But the common ties of nature, which ought to bind man to his own, overleap all these barriers in the estimation of right-thinking people; and when we see a medicine like Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure curing hundreds of people all around us, we feel it not only a pleasure, but a duty to point out to our readers such a valuable acquisition to medical knowledge. In the earlier stages of lung disease Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is a specific. The cough and chill, the sputa streaked with blood, all give place to that healthy equilibrium of the circulation which is induced by that all-powerful remedy; and every bit of peccant and disorganizing material is expelled from the blood and removed from the system by the natural ducts and excretory organs of the body. The tens of thousands of lungs clogged with mucus and seething with corruption can be made to perform the office of respiration by a timely use of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure. Office and store, 167 Liberty street.

PERIODIC DISORDERS.

The paroxysmal maladies, which are characterized by heat and cold, prevail extensively at this season, and it is a curious fact that in many parts of the country where they are prevalent, other diseases, that bear no general resemblance to fever and ague, or remittent fever, assume a periodic type. Thus, in many societies infested with chills and fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, hysteria, diarrhœa, &c., sometimes become intermittent, thereby indicating that they have been engendered by the same poisonous exhalations which produce the first named disease.

In all these MASKED CASES OF AGUE—for such they are—as well as in the regular intermittents, the most safe and reliable remedy that can be administered is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Neither quinine nor arsenic are needed. Both are in the highest degree dangerous, and are sure to leave sad traces of their poisonous action in the system, whether they arrest the paroxysms or not. In many instances all the so-called specifics of the "regular" materia medica utterly fail to "break up" intermittent and remittent disorders. But the great vegetable Tonic never fails. Its subtle spans of the minute blood vessels which causes the chill is the result of nervous weakness, produced by the debilitating operation of an unwholesome atmosphere, and the tone and vigor given to the nervous system by the Bitters, enable it to throw off the disease. The wiser policy, however, is to anticipate attacks of this nature by arousing all the latent energies of the body at the commencement of the moist and chilly season, with this incomparable antidote. By pursuing this course, intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, colic, biliousness, dyspepsia and pulmonary affections may always be prevented.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK in the city in the way of FRESH AND PURE DRUGS will be found at the corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

where you will find Family Medicines, Imported Soaps, Perfumes, Cologne of every kind, sold at the lowest prices. Also, Squire's granulated Bicarb. Potassa. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets (old St. Clair.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

RAILEY & [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
At Attractive Prices.
Dolly Varden Repps & Chintzes.
Marseilles Quilts,
Honeycomb Quilts,
New Curtain Lace,
New Vestibule Laces,
New Spring Shawls.
ESTELLE SCARFS,
OTTOMAN REVERSIBLE SCARFS.
Linen Shirt Fronts,
OPEN AND CLOSE.
White Aprons, new styles.
Ladies' White Skirts,
Ladies' Silk Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Gents's Neck Ties, a splendid line.
Gents' Colored Linen Shirts.
Gents' White Dress Shirts.
WHITE GOODS.
P. K.'S, P. K.'S, P. K.'S.
Hats and Bonnets,
NEW SPRING STYLES.
At the Lowest Prices, at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
SPRING GOODS
Now Arriving
AT
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL.
LATEST STYLES.
Ladies' Black Cassimere Sacques
EMBROIDERED IN COLORS.
Swiss Dresses,
TRAIN AND POLONAISE COMPLETE.
Plain Swiss and Organdies,
Embroidered and Reversed Swiss,
NAINSOOK P. K. JACKONET,
Victoria Lawn,
Striped and Linen Lawn,
White, Colored and
Striped Irish Linens.
Real and Imitation Laces and Lace Goods
IN EVERY VARIETY.
NEW STYLES SWISS AND SECOND RUFFLING AND RUCHING
FOR THE NECK.
1,000 PIECES
NEW HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
IN EVERY WIDTH.
LADIES' CORSETS IN EVERY STYLE.
Extra Bargains on Counter to Close Out.
REAL HAIR SWITCHES
In all sizes and shades. Also, CURLS, PLAITS, PUFFS.
MILLINERY GOODS
Spring Styles Hats Now Coming In.
Ribbons and Silks,
ALL SHADES.
FINE FLOWERS, OSTRICH TIPS, &c.
FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Ladies' Underwear
AT POPULAR PRICES.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
NOS. 197 AND 199 PENN AVE.

Macrum & Carlisle,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
OFFER
Decided Bargains
IN
WINTER GOODS
A COMPLETE LINE OF
Merino and Wool Underwear,
Fancy and Plain Hosiery,
Fur Top and Cloth Gloves,
Trimmed Felt Skirts,
Zephyr Knit Goods, &c.
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
We are opening every day New Embroideries, Laces, Silks, Scarfs, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, &c. Just received, a full line of Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves, celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," Java and Waffle Canvass, by
Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.
A FULL SE[illegible]
Ladies' [illegible]sses'
[illegible] SLIPPERS,
[illegible]s
[illegible] Slippers,
[illegible]ED.
[illegible] & Co.
[illegible]O. 31 FIFTH A[illegible]
[illegible]STH'S
PITTSBURGH.

White Lead and Color Works,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 436, and 438 REBECCA SREET.
We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our "Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—it is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore whiter and superior both in color and covering power. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and better than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration. ja22-j96

OTIS Safety Hoisting Machinery.
Otis Brothers & Co.,
PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
348 Broadway, New York.
PASSENGER ELEVATORS FOR HOTELS, OFFICE BUILDINGS, STORES, APARTMENTS AND PRIVATE HOUSES.
The only machine in use combining perfect safety with smoothness, noiselessness, rapidity of movement, and the greatest economy in the use of fuel.
Safety Hoisting Machinery for Merchandise and Freight, for Stores, Mines, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. SEMPLE
IS OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
SILKS.
Black Dress Silks,
Colored Dress Silks,
Gray Japanese Silks,
Striped Japanese Silks,
Plaid Japanese Silks.
SILK POPLINS.
Rolled Silk Poplins,
Plain Silk Warp Poplins,
Silk Warp Epinglines,
Black and Colored Velour Repps.
Gray Mixed Poplins
Brown Mixed Poplins,
Light Mixed Poplins,
Black Alpacas and Poplins,
Colored Alpacas and Poplins.
A CHOICE STOCK OF
CASSIMERES
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Bright Colored Plaids
A fine assortment for Children's Wear, very cheap.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
REMOVAL.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON
& CO.,
Have Removed
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
(Opposite Wood street,)
AND OFFER AN
ELEGANT NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares,
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON.
J. G. STEPHENSON.

Bargains! Bargains!
Owing to the trouble attached to moving, we will offer, for this week only, our entire stock of goods at prices much less than can be bought elsewhere. These goods are of the latest and best make. Don't allow the opportunity to pass, as it is seldom such bargains as we are now offering can be had.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 Fifth Avenue.

Selling Off at Cost!
Having bought the time-honored D

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

78 Fourth Avenue,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Collections made.

Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 8, 1872.

Of the one hundred and forty millions Five-twenties called in, eighty-nine millions one hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been received at the Treasury at Washington. The bonds of the two last calls are now being redeemed without rebate.

The Treasury policy for this month includes no sales of gold; only the purchase of two millions of Five-Twenties—one million on the 14th and the other on the 28th. The New York *Tribune* says: "This omission to buy gold is the first under the occupation of the Treasury portfolio by its present incumbent, and is made in the statement that a sufficient amount of coin will come out of the Treasury this month to supply the market. Past precedent (*i. e.* the case of the December redemption) shows that we cannot depend with any degree of certainty upon the disbursements on called bonds, and although $10,000,000 are to be redeemed this month, it is not unfair to presume the coin payments will not come so rapidly as to relieve materially special effect upon the gold premium, and are likely to drag their slow length along for an indefinite number of weeks. With such immense importations as those of last month (46,500,000), the largest in the history of the port—the failure of the Treasury to sell gold is regarded as decidedly singular, to put it in a mild form."

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1871	115¼	115¼
5-20—1862	111¾	111¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	112¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	112¾	112
" 1868	112½	112½
10-40s	108	108
Currency 6's	114½	114¾
Gold	110¼	110¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99¾	99¼
Do Scrip	95¼	94¾
Erie	35¾	36¾
Reading	114¾	114
Lake Shore	93½	93¾
Fort Wayne	97¾	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	113¾	113¾
Chicago & N. W	79	78¾
Do. Preferred	92	92½
St. Paul, Common	59	59¼
Do. Preferred	79¾	79¾
Wabash	76¾	76¾
Union Pacific	36¼	36½
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	45¾
Pacific Mail	62¾	61¾
West. Union Telegraph	70½	70½
Adams Express	93½	93½
American Express	70¼	71¼
U. S. Express	69¾	69¾
Wells, Fargo	72½	74½

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Penna. Central	60	59¾
Penna. Allotments	57¾	57
Reading R. R.	57¾	57¼
Camden & Amboy	126	125¾
Lehigh Navigation	39	39
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	38¼	38¼
Central Transportation	46	46
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	75	78
Pittsburgh City 6's	73½	73½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¾	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	64	63½
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾	26¼
Schuylkill Navigation	16¼	16¼

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¼	U. S. 10-40s	108
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112
U. S. 5-20s, '64	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	112½
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112½	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, March 8, 1872.

Gold firm at 110¼@110¾. Loans were from 2 to 6 per cent. Clearings $21,000,000. Governments generally firm. Stocks irregular. The features were Erie and Pacific Mail, in which stocks a large business was done. At the close Erie was up to nearly the highest point of the day, while Pacific Mail was close on the lowest point. The officers of the last named company have been summoned to appear before Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, to-morrow to show cause why it should not be enjoined from lending the money of the company on call to stock brokers. There was reported on the street that Drew has within the past ten days sold 150,000 shares of stock which he had been carrying since the Chicago fire, and which was bought at low prices. The market closed irregular, the only activity being in Erie. The money market was active during the afternoon at 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold, with exceptional loans at 1-32 per cent. per diem. Southern State securities on the last call were strong and higher, especially in Virginias and South Carolinas.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons: '81, 113¾; 5-20s, '62, 111¾; '64, 111¾; '65, 112¾; do new, 110¾; '67, 112; '68, 112¾. Ten-Forties, 108. Currency sixes, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missisippi, 94¾; Tennessee old, 66¼; do new, 66¾; Virginia new, 57; do old, 52¾; North Carolina old, 36¼; do new, 20.

Wool Markets.

Walter Brown & Son, of New York, say in their monthly wool circular:

In recording the course of the market during February, we again note a further advance in nearly all descriptions of wool. The month opened with continued activity and hardening prices, and so soon as it was ascertained that, at the Rondon sales, which commenced on the 8th ult., a further rise had occurred, a corresponding advance here became a settled fact, and later advices from England served to establish a still higher basis of values.

The high prices prevailing in the markets of the world has drawn out all the available supplies, notwithstanding which fact is clearly apparent that there is a large deficiency, to meet which we have the alternative of drawing from foreign sources by paying a little more than the foreign manufacturer, or by checking consumption through the means of a lessened production of woolen goods.

From our European advices, we find the situation is discussed in a cheerful tone, and no information is made that any branch of manufacture is unprofitable. The advance in the raw material is regarded as quite legitimate, and which it is concluded, will be maintained for some time to come.

In regard to our own approaching clip, it seems very probable that higher prices will rule than many are now willing to admit. Contracts for wool on sheep's back have been made in several of the western States on the basis of 65c to 70c for Ohio washed wools, and we learn that growers are not eager to dispose of their clips at these rates. Already considerable excitement is said to exist.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 8, 1872.

APPLE BUTTER—May be quoted at 58@65 for common to medium and 70@75 for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda, 5¾; refined, (high test) 6¼; Nitrate Soda, 5¼@5¾; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—Are coming in pretty freely, and dealers generally report trade a little slow; however, prices are fully sustained and we continue to quote at $3,50@4,50 for common to good, and $5,00@5,50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing but the supply of strictly prime is light, scarcely equal to the demand; sales at 26@28 for good to prime, and 30 for choice.

BROOM CORN—Is reported quiet and unchanged.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted steady at 4¾ cts ₱ lb, and $8,50 ₱ bbl.

BEANS—Sales in small lots at $2@2,50 ₱ bushel, according to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at from $12 to $16 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is reported dull but unchanged; 20 cts for standard brands by the car load and 24@25 cts additional for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb cans) $6,50@7,00 ₱ case; Corn, $5,00@7,10; Tomatoes, $4,50. Quiet but firm.

CHEESE—Is scarce and firm, but unchanged; Goshen, 18@18½; Factory, 16½@17½; Dairy, 14½@15½.

COUNTRY LARD—Is in good supply and cannot be fairly quoted above 8@8½ cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue quiet and unchanged; halves, 10@10½; mixed, 8@8½; quarters, 7@7½; peeled, 15@20. Apples, in steady demand, with sales at 7@8 for common to medium, and 8½@9 for prime to choice.

EGGS—Dull and drooping; sales to-day at 26@26.

FLOUR—Is quiet and devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. We continue to quote at $7,25@7,50 for fair to good spring wheat and $7,75@7,85 for choice; $7,50@7,75 for fair to good red winter wheat and $7,90@8 for choice do. Rye Flour, $5,50. The New York market continues dull, and some of the western markets have dropped slightly within the past few days.

FISH—Mackerel—No. 1 Shore, $19; No. 1 Bay, $16; No. 2 Shore, $14,50; No. 2 Bay, $13; No. 3 Ége, $9. In half barrels, quarters and kitts the usual difference of 32 cts ₱ package. Lake and White Fish, $6,25, Lake Superior, $8,25, in hf bbls. Cod Fish—Georgia Bank, 6½@7; Grand Bank, 6@6½.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarcely as strong as it has been for some time past, and with a decline reported in nearly all the leading markets and the mills pretty well supplied, the demand is not so active and prices in consequence are weaker, though in fact there is no quotable decline, $1,60@1,63 for red and $1,65@1,68 for white. There is little or no wheat in this market except what is held by the mills, and it is not likely that dealers have bought much to speculate with. The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday referring to wheat says: "The decline in Liverpool on wheat and 6d on flour prevented buying for shipment, and kept the local millers out, though they are bare of stocks. The recent marked decline in the price of wheat in Liverpool indicates that the British dealers do not expect to be obliged to take much of our currant crop. Indeed, a letter received this morning from a perminent dealer on the other side states that, at the time of writing, the local deliveries were equal to the receipts, and they would not need to draw on the United States to any great extent, while favorable weather promised a good crop next autumn. The writer saw nothing to sustain paper. In the time the letter was in transit Liverpool declined 6d ₱ 100 lbs, and is still 6c ₱ bu below the relative price here, on the basis of lake shipment after the 1st of May, though our own market not be declined so much. It is certain that farmers in this wheat here have recently lost confidence, though many have taken hold freely during the break, in hopes of a reaction from the weakness. The same feeling seems to obtain in New York, where the market has been quoted neglected and weak for several days past." Oats continue quiet and unchanged; 48@50 for mixed to white by the car load. Corn is dull with considerable offering and not much inquiry; shelled 57@58 on track and 59@60 free in elevator; car, 57@58 for mixed in bulk and 60 for prime yellow—10@2 cts additional bagged. Rye is reported quiet and unchanged, 90@98. From the fact that Barley has changed 15@15 cts ₱ bushel in Chicago within the past few days, it is believed that the "combination" in that market has collapsed, and if so the probability is that the bottom has not yet been reached, that prices will go still lower. The market has been doing about all the receipts at that point, being obliged to do so in order to sustain the market; but it is supposed that they found their load becoming heavy and with no prospect of subsequent relief, they "broke down," and it would have been better for them if they had done this long ago. One of our brewers bought 20,000 bushels of No. 2 spring in Philadelphia recently at 78 cts.—supposed to have been consigned to that market by the Chicago "ering."

GROCERIES—The market is quiet, so far as values are concerned, unchanged. In regard to coffee the Baltimore *American* of Thursday says: "There is some little inquiry for coffee, but the market is without life or spirit, and the feeling in it is heavy and depressed. Sales to-day 200 to 400 bags Rio from second hands on private terms, but we can quote as follows, viz.: Rio in bond at 16@16¼ cts for fair to good, 17@17¼ cts for prime, and 17½@17¾ cts for choice, all gold. Stock of coffee here about 78,000 bags, 28,000 bags being held by importers, and the rest by jobbers and others." Sugars continue dull and weak and notwithstanding prices are now lower than they have been for several years, the indications are at this writing are that the bottom has not been reached. Choice New Orleans Molasses and Syrups are steady with a fair jobbing trade and prices are fully sustained.

F. S.—Private and reliable telegrams from the east to-day, indicate that the Coffee market has had the props knocked from under it at last; it has dropped fully 1¼ cents ₱ pound as compared with the past day or two and fully 2½ cents ₱ lb from the highest point reached.

Corrected—Rio, Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good; 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 28, lower grades, 27@27½.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10½; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13; do A., 12¾; do B., 12½; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11½; do C. Yellow, 11¾. Chesapeake do Ex. C., 11½.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@68; other grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9; Rangoon, 8@8½. Palms, 8½@8¾.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 22; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 20; Nutmegs, $1,50.

HAY—Continues quiet and dull but unchanged; baled on wharf and track, may be quoted at $18@22 ₱ ton, according to quality.

ONIONS—We can report a fair jobbing trade at $2,50@3,00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—In limited supply but as the demand is light and prices are unchanged; sales from store in small lots, at 75@80 cts ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—Market almost bare; dressed Chickens, 14@15 cts; do Turkeys, 18@20 cts.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 3½@4 cts ₱ ₱.

PROVISIONS—Bacon shoulders, 7 cts; sugar cured do, 8 cts; ribbed sides, 8 cts; short rib 8½ cts; clear, 9 cts; sugar cured hams, 12 cts. Mess Pork, $14,50. Ham sausage, 10½ cts. Dried Beef, 17 cts. Lard: in tierces, 10 cts.

RAGS—Sales at 1@1¼ cts ₱ ₱.

SEEDS—The receipts of Clover Seed continue liberal and the market is considerably overstocked and some holders are anxious to realize; we continue to quote at $6 to the trade and $6,25 for small lots. Timothy Seed is still quoted at $3,50@3,75, and Flaxseed at $1,85@1,85.

TALLOW—Rough, 8½@9 cts ₱ ₱.

WOODEN WARE—No. 1 tub, 3 hoops, $11,50; No. 2 tubs, 2 hoops, $10,50; No. 3 tubs, 2 hoops, $8,50; 3 hoop buckets, $2,75; 2 hoop do, $2,50.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 8, 1872.

The "South Improvement Company" continues to absorb the attention of the trade generally, refiners, producers and brokers, and until the excitement which is now prevailing shall have subsided somewhat, no improvement in business can reasonably be expected. There were some sales of crude at Parker at $3,50, and this may be regarded as the ruling quotation. Refined—spot for eargoes worth 21¾; beyond this there seems to be no demand.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Star O W, account H McKelvy	228
Standard O W, account D C Herbst	228
Petrolia O W, account H Hutchinson	71
Vesta O W, account H McKelvy	228
Sunbeam O W, account D Wilkins	382
Kler's O W, account P Hutchinson	468
Liberty O W, account P Hutchinson	468
Fairview O W, account W Stewart	622
Sunbeam O W, account W Stewart	80
Total	2,778

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Bro & Co., 100 bbls ref. oil to P. A. Davis & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 261 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Total 361 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER P. F. W. & C. R. R. AND W. P. R. R. March, 7.

John Spear & Co., 392 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bros., 399 bbls. ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 1190 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Wm. McKelvy & Co., 510 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Fawcett, Logan, S. & Co., 500 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

C. C. Biggs, 52 bbls lub. oil to C. C. Biggs, New York.

D. Bly & Co., 207 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Vesta Oil Works, 350 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

National Oil Works, 775 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

National Oil Works, 102 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Logan Bros. & Co., 113 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Triumph Ref. Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total 5,521 bbls.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Flour: Iowa extra family, $7,25@7,50; Minnesota $7,62½@8,25; Indiana and Ohio $7,50@8,00. Wheat held firmly; red $1,61@1,62; amber $1,64@1,65. Rye steady; 88@90c. Corn less active; mixed western 64@65c. Oats steady; white 55c; mixed 54@5c. Barley: western 74@76c. Provisions dull. Crude petroleum 16@16¼c. Whisky steady; 90 .

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 8, 1872.

The pig iron market has been rather quiet this week, the volume of business having been comparatively light, and the indications are that it will continue quiet for some weeks to come. The furnaces, generally, are sold ahead for several months, and, in consequence, the offerings, either for present or future delivery, are very meagre, and we are informed that no new contracts can be made at last week's prices, as a still further advance is demanded, and the mills, being pretty well stocked, refuse to respond; this accounts for light volume of business. It is probable that a fair amount of good forge Irons could be sold, for either present or future delivery, at $45, perhaps $46, 4 mos., but we understand that furnacemen intimate that they should be able to realize these quotations, delivered on cars at home, which would be equivalent to $49 or $50, delivered here. Mill owners, from all that we can learn, are not yet prepared to buy at these prices, while the furnacemen, owing to the fact that they are nearly all sold largely ahead, are not very anxious about making any more new contracts until they have got through with some of the old ones. While the market is apparently as strong as ever, there was not as much inquiry for mill irons this week as there has been for some weeks past.

There is a continued steady demand for foundry iron, and, with a limited supply, especially of desirable grades, all that offers meets with ready sale, and that, too, at full prices. There is also some inquiry for Blooms, as they are being substituted for Swede iron by the steel mills, and, in consequence, the market is firmer and stocks must, as the arrivals for some time past have been small, be pretty well reduced.

In regard to finished irons and nails, there are no new features to notice. There is a steady demand, and the recent advance is rigidly adhered to.

ANTHRACITE.

50 tons	No. 1 Foundry	$49 50 4 mos
60 "	No. 1 Foundry	50 00 4 mos
30 "	No. 1 Foundry	48 50 cash
200 "	No. 1 Foundry	49 00 4 mos
200 "	No. 2 Foundry	48 00 4 mos
300 "	No. 3 Mill Foundry	47 00 4 mos
30 "	Cornwall Forge Foundry	P. T. 4 mos
60 "	Cornwall White	P. T. 4 mos
30 "	Neutral Forge	45 00 4 mos
50 "	No. 1 Foundry	50 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

200 tons	Fray Forge	$45 00 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

25 tons	Extra Forge	$52 00 4 mos
20 "	Extra Forge	52 00 4 mos
10 "	Extra Forge	52 00 4 mos

BLOOMS.

75 tons	Juniata, to arrive	$97 50 cash

PITTSBURGH COKE.

1000 tons	Lucy for September	$43 00 4 mos

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

cars.		cars.
Lindsay & McC, met.	1	J. Wood Son & Co, m 4
J. Reamer, metal	1	Nimick & Co., metal. 7
J. Moorhead, metal.	1	J. Painter & Sons, m 3
Coleman, R & Co., m	5	Brown & Co., metal. 2
Hallman & H, metal.	1	Wm. Smith, metal.. 3
Total		26

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Wharton, Bro & Com	2	R. Wister, metal	11
Nimick & Co, metal.	11	J. A. Caughey, met.	3
J. Reamer, metal	1		
Total			28

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co. a.	9	Hussey, W & Co., ore	2
Nimick & Co., metal	2	Jones, Laughey, ore.	2
Reese, G & Co., met.	2	Zug & Co., ore	1
Zug & Co., metal	2	McKnight, P & Co, o	2
Union Iron Mills	2	Spang, C & Co., met	1
Spang, C & Co., ore	5	Lewis, O & P, ore	1
Total			27

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight P. & Co, m	4	J. Marshall, metal	1
Total			5

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

J. W. Porter, metal. 2

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Market.

LONDON, March 8.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾; 5-20s of '62, 92¼; do '65, 93¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 89¼.

PARIS, March 8.—Rentes 56f 30c. The specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 4,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, March 8.—Cotton heavy; middling upland 11¾d; California white wheat 11s 8d; red spring 11s; red winter 11s 6d. Flour 25s 26s 6d. Corn 27s 9d@28s.

ANTWERP, March 8.—Petroleum 44¾.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Beeves: receipts to-day 1,400 head, making 2,241 this week; market strong, all selling at 11@13c; no Texans offering; the cold weather helps trade; there were 62 cars at Communipaw and 20 cars at One Hundredth street; 6 cars Illinois steers of 774 cts sold at 11¼@11¾c; 8 cars of 714 cwt sold at 11c; 3 cars Ohio of 715 cwt at 11@13c; 2 cars, 614 cwt, 11c. Sheep: to-day 2,100, or 11,000 for week; sales at rather stronger rates; 2 cars fine head, 190 lbs, 9½c; 2 cars, 115 lbs, 9¼c; 2 cars, 80 lbs, 8c; 1 car poor Illinois, 83 lbs, 8c. Hogs: 40 cars to-day, making 34,700 for week; dressed sold at 6c.@7,00 for city, and $5,90@6,00 for weights slaughtered.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Increasing demand for all staple textiles, and market bouyant. All staple fabrics in cotton goods firm. Sales Pacific Mills fancy prints at 11½c; percales, 22½@23½c; No. 1400 lawns, 15@16c; organdies, 16½@18c; Cretonne, 15½c; Uhlans, 23½c; crepes, 22½c; colored mohair broades, 23½c; poplin lusters 20c; printed alpacas 21@22c; Cardiss A A Ginghams at 21@22c; Tremont O brown sheetings 12c; Laconia O, 40 inch do, 14c; brown sheetings 41½c; do 10-4 do 48½c; Pequot 8-4 bleached sheetings 45c; New York Mills bleached muslins 22c; and Wamsutta do 20c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: No 2 spring excited and weak, and 3@4c lower; $1,22¾. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2 30½c. Rye inactive and nominal; No. 2 fall quiet at 53@53½c. Provisions quiet. Mess pork steady; $11,70@11,75. Lard easier; 8¾c. Hams in pickle 7½@7¾c; plain 6¼@8c. Bulk shoulders 4½c; side 5¾c; do clear 6¾@6¾. Dressed hogs quiet and firm; $5,10@5,12½. High wines in fair demand; 85½c, iron bound. Hogs quiet and steady; $5,35@6,65. Cattle quiet; $6,50@6,00.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 8.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and unchanged; extra white Michigan $1,67; No 1 white Michigan $1,61; No 2 do $1,52; amber Michigan $1,57; No 2 red $1,53. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 46c. Oats quiet; No 1 47½c; rejected 37c. Clover seed $5,40 for Michigan. Dressed oogs $5,40.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull; No. 1 red winter held at $1,58; No. 2 $1,49. Corn dull and lower and offered at 50c. Oats dull and nominal at 41c. Refined petroleum firm but unchanged; crude nominal and nothing doing.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY. March 8.—19 bgs clover seed, Houck, McC & Co; 5 cars wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 do oats, Scott & Gisal; 10 hides, W Placens & Son; 5 rolls leather, J Hammett & Son; 20 tubs bellows, Semple, Lysle & Boyle; 90 do do 50 do springs, Hare Bro; 5 tubs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 2 pkgs butter, J O'Brien; 12 do do, H Rea Jr; 9 do do, J A Graff; 1 cks cheese, W Means; 50 pails grease, J Wilson & Son; 5 bbls whisky, Semple; 10 bbls oil, Howard Bro; 37 sks timothy seed 11 do clover seed, Loh & Cooley; 1 car lumber, McQuewan & D; 4 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 14 bbls apples, 4 kgs do butter, J O'Brien; 3 pkgs lard, S S Marvin; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, Jenkins; 87 bdls handles, 1,400 doz do, Hubbard, L & Co; 1 car turnips, W J Hammond; 3 bbls crackers, J A Renshaw; 5 hf chests tea, S H Baird; 5 bales ft corn, Wright, D & Co; 8 bbls hams, 6 do shoulders, 2 pkgs lard, Watt, L & Co; 17 bbls liquor, Milligan, H & Co; 1 do do, W McLin & Co; 2 bbls grease, G A Kelly; 25 pails tobacco; Wormser & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, R E Sellers & Co; 10 do brandy, Finch, Bell & Co; 25 bgs f seed, 26 tubs butter, 1 bx poultry, Voigt, M & Co; 12 bbls m pork, 20 do hams, Snomaker & Co; 2 bbls alcohol, J Henderson Bro; 13 tes b tongues, R Owens; 15 bbls spirits, M Ewert.

WEST PENN RAILROAD COMPANY, March 8.—*Local.*—1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 bx eggs J J Kelly; 1 car salt, Ihmsen & Son; 25 bbls whisky, J Seifreth; 1 bx eggs, Carter, Bro & Co; 1 car lumber, W Anshutz; 1 car sheet iron, Boyers & B.

Through.—12 bbls plaster, J Craig; 15 boxes cheese, C Reis; 10 do do, W Bellstene; 1 box groceries, S Moon; 8 do tea, S Mason; 18 pkgs furniture, Krempke & H; 12 do ti goods, Erwin & Co; 1 do do, McCracken & Co; 1 do do, G Edie; 1 do do, H H Myers; 1 do do, M J Heckert; 15 pkgs confec, W H Kramer; 3 bxs shoes, G D Lemon & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, March 8.—232 bbls molasses, Watt, L & Co; 9 bales b corn, I Dickey & Co; 5 bx books, S A Clark & Co; 3 bbls molasses, F Sellers & Co; 3 pcs sausage, R Owens; 40 kgs butter, I. Schmidt; 8 hhds sugar, J Wilson & Son; 17 do, J S Dilworth & Co; 30 bbls molasses, Arbuckles & Co; 6 do molasses lickng, Wm Welsh & Co; 1 car corn, Black & H; 3 do do, Hildebrand & McC; 2 do do, Jenkins; 198 bgs oats, Laing & McK; 1,250 shoulders, F Sellers & Co; 1 car oats, Keil & R; 7 hhds sugar, Knox & Orr; 6 do, S P Shriver & Co; 19 bbls d fruit, A F Caufield; 9 hhds sugar, J S Dilworth & Co; 4 do, J S Wilson & Son; 25 bbls lard, Wm Rhoades; 55 sks barley, J Gangwisch; 20 tubs butter, W H Graff & Co; 12 bbls spar, S McKee & Co; 3 do hams, J H Graff & Co; 2 cars m iron, J W Porter; 7 bars iron, Lloyd & B.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, March 8.—1 car slaves, E L Graham; 2 cars g stones, F Alden; 1 car fish, S Ewart & Co; 4 do do, 12 bxs cigars, Johnston & C; 5 s ggachines, Wm Sumner & Co; 4 hf bbls lard, J Van Gorder & S; 4 rolls carpet, A McClintock & Co; 20 bxs scales, Fairbanks, M & Co; 59 hf bbls fish, J S Dilworth & Co; 10 bbls 1 beer, Jno Kessler; 12 pails tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car corn, J R Thornton; 1 do do, McHenry & H; 37 bdls, James Cullery & Co; 2 cars oats, McBane & Anjer; 52 bales hay, Chas Fairman; 40 hf bbls fish, Shomaker & Co; 45 doz brooms, McElroy & Co; 5 bbls eggs, 10 bgs clover seed, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 16 bbls d apples and peaches, Woodworth & D; 3 bbls butter, 4 bbls eggs, 11 do d apples, J J Pettitt & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 1 kg butter, 2 cks cheese, J A Graff & Co; 11 bgs feathers, 3 bxs b wax, F H Craighead; 3 bbls butter, 1 keg a butter, B Garber; 200 bbls apples, C Lower; 1 car n kegs, Lewis, Oliver & P; 2 pkgs cord, H Langkamp & Son; 23 rolls paper, West & H; 2 cases cigars, Dilworth Bros; 10 kgs oat meal, C Jenkins & Bro; 20 bbls rims, Workman & D.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, March 8.—60 bbls tar, Leo Oppenheimer; 2 cars wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 144 bbls apples, Van Gorder & S; 24 bbls hoops, J M Hemphill; 1 car junk, A T Briggs; 1 keg liquor, A Weber; 46 sks wheat, 11 do rye, Scott & G; 11 do flour, R Walker; 11 do do, G & B Leech; 5 pkgs eggs, 3 do butter, W Stewart; 5 do do, 5 do eggs, A C Foster; 1 do, 1 do butter, A Shuman; 1 do eggs, J Daub; 3 do, 1 do butter, H F Bruggeman; 10 bgs rags, McCullough, S & Co; 3 bbls eggs, 3 do butter, McElwaine & G; 7 bdls sacks, Gilmore & Co; 52 bxs yeast, Reymer Bro; 1 car s iron, Coleman, R & Co; 1 bx butter, 1 do eggs, Phillips & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, March 8.—1 car staves, B D Moore; 100 bbls flour, 1 car oats, Adams & Knox; 2 cars car corn, 1 car oats, R Knox & Son; 3 do do, Clarke, Wilson & Co; 10 bbls meal, Jas Irwin; 12 sks flour, G F Comley; 24 bbls do, Western Penitentiary; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 5 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, R Carson; 4 bbls eggs, L L Beck; 1 do do, G Meyer; 1 do butter, 1 do eggs, G Faas; 6 do eggs, 3 pkgs butter, F Gilbert; 10 do do, 5 do butter, H Lenz; 8 rolls leather, 4 hides, W Buette; 5 rolls leather, T Essenbely; 1 car lime, A G Neff; 1 car lumber, W Reople, 1 car staves, J M Hemphill.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather yesterday was unsettled; snow in the forenoon, rain in the afternoon, and there is no telling, at this writing, what it would do last night. We are in hopes, however, that the cold snap is about over, and that navigation will soon be resumed.

The Juniata is laid up at Ravensnood, and the Esperanza, at last accounts, was at Bullington, lighting. The E. H. Durfee is still at Steubenville.

Capt. J. T. Stockdale has another boat for South America on hand. The hull, which is pronounced an excellent piece of workmanship, was built by Cocke & Co., of Brownsville, arrived the other day from the boat yard, and is lying at the Allegheny wharf, below the suspension bridge. It is constructed with solid water tight compartments, and is as strong as it is possible to be made; is 160 feet in length; 32 feet beam; 6 feet hold. Will have four boilers, 44 inches in diameter, 22 feet in length, with 5 flues in each; engines, 22 inches in diameter, with 6 feet stroke. She is intended to ply on the Magdalena river, South America, and makes the third boat Capt. Stockdale has built for that trade.

—We clip the following items from the Cincinnati Commercial of Thursday: All steamers are taxed 50 cts a ton, each way, for passing through the Louisville Canal. It costs the John Kilgour $882, and the Mollie Ebert $878, for coming through the canal, both ways. This is an unjust tax on our commerce, and should be speedily modified. Captain Darragh has towed the Belle Vernon from the city wharf to the Seventeenth ward. Captain H. H. Brown, formerly of the Wild Wagoner and other steamers, informs us that he has purchased the steamer Abeona from Captain Vinton and Messrs. Williamson and Fisher, for $3,000. He intends placing the Abeona in the Cincinnati and Marietta trade as a weekly packet, to leave here every Saturday. Captain Vinton will soon introduce another steamer in the Tennessee river trade.

—The Cairo *Bulletin* says: Wm. S. Hamilton, an engineer of this city, has been granted a patent for his new invention, the object of which is to provide suitable and convenient means for lowering and raising the top or upper section of jointed steamboat chimneys. Its advantage over any device now in use for the same purpose will be readily understood and appreciated by all steamboatmen. It is simple in arrangement, and the cost of construction is but little. Mr. Hamilton will leave to-day for Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and other cities for the purpose of disposing of the right of manufacture in various localities.

—The stock of coal in the hands of the dealers at New Orleans on the first instant was thirty-three boats and three barges, amounting to 750,000 bushels, and a sufficient supply for the next forty-five days. Of the amount named nine boats belong to the gas company and the Morgan line of Gulf steamers. The amount consumed during February was twenty-seven boats, one hull and one barge, and the amount received during the month was five boats.

—A Louisville paper says: Any one acquainted with the nature of the river below the canal, and the difficulty in turning it to the south current caused by General Weitzel's dam and the embankment off the lower locks, can appreciate the difficult position of both boats. The Falls City was borne down with great rapidity, and the extremely awkward position of a bo

HARRISBURG.

Protection of Miners' Labor.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Refitting the Halls.

JUNIATA AND STATE LINE RAILROAD.

Congressional Apportionment

(Special Dispa o Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1872.

SENATE.

PROTECTION OF MINERS' LABOR.

Messrs. HUMPHREY and ANDERSON presented petitions from Allegheny county for the protection of miners' labor.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. WHITE, from the Constitutional Reform Committee, reported the House bill for a constitutional convention, with amendments providing for one hundred and twenty-one delegates to be elected on the cumulative plan.

REFITTING THE HALLS.

Mr. BILLINGFELT, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, reported the proceedings in reference to the bills for refitting the halls of the Senate and House. They had no doubt but that the charges were extravagant, exceeding the amount allowed to the clerks for this purpose; but as the bills were sworn to as even less than what would have been charged to private individuals, the committee recommend that they be returned to the Auditor General for found correct, to draw his mmendation was agreed to The committee has in con- correct these abuses.

JUNIATA AND STATE LINE RAILROAD.

Mr. WARFEL said, as a member of the Railroad Committee, he had reported a supplement for the Juniata & State Line Railroad, harmless in itself. Subsequently the House amended by allowing the company to build branches without limit of terminus and bridges, and to cross other roads at the grade. He watched for the return of the bill to the Senate to oppose the amendment, but was confident it had not come in. Nevertheless the Senate Journal represented the amendment as concurred in, and that he (Warfel) had seconded the motion of Mr. Brooke striking out certain words, when the motion was never made, nor did the House Journal show a concurrence in the same; yet on the same evening the Governor signed the bill transmitted to him with these amendments. He washed his hands of this suspicious legislation.

Messrs. Brooke, Findley, Wallace, Mumma and Rutan confirmed this statement, and denied any participation.

Mr. PETRIKEN introduced a resolution instructing the Railroad Committee to investigate this charge.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ANDERSON, regulating the service of notice of protest in Allegheny and Pittsburgh, which provides that a notice put in the nearest postoffice shall be considered properly delivered.

By Mr. PURMAN, establishing a State Board of Health.

FISH COMMISSIONERS.

Tuesday evening was fixed for consideration of the bill for a Board of Fish Commissioners and the proper sluicing of western rivers.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution making the Consitutional Convention bill the special order for Wednesday, pending which the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

SALE OF LIQUOR.

The bill regulating the sale of liquors in Allegheny county was reported with an amendment.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The Twenty-second District is to consist of the First, Second Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Fourteenth wards of Twenty-third District is to enth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards of Pittsburgh and all that portion of the county between the Monongahela and Alleghenv rivers, with the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards of Allegheny city, and all that portion of the county lying between the rivers.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The House, by a vote of 8 to 72, defeated the Senate resolution extending the time of final adjournment till April 16.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

CONGRESS.

Pittsburgh a Port of Delivery.

Postoffice Appropriation—A Statement of Revenues and Expenses—Ute Indian Reservation—Bounty to Soldiers—Pension to Judges—Recommendations to Office—Statues of Eminent Men—Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1872.

SENATE.

[illegible] ON INDIAN LANDS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Me.), the Secretary of the Interior was directed to communi[illegible] in his possession concerning the occupation of Indian territory by unauthorized persons.

FEMALE HOSPITAL NURSES.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for the pay of female nurses during the war.

DISTRICT BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. WILSON also submitted an order, which, on his motion, was laid on the table, requesting the President to suspend the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia until the House Committee now investigating the charges against it shall have reported.

REFUNDING TAXES.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill providing for refunding to State officers taxes paid on their salaries.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO OFFICE.

Mr. TRUMBULL referred to the resolution offered by Mr. Conkling some time ago requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a statement of recommendations to office made by the Senators from New York, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, and expressed surprise that it had not been called up by the mover of it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he understood that the reason Mr. Conkling had not called it up was that he had promised Mr. Morton not to call it up in his absence.

Mr. TRUMBULL then gave notice of the following amendment to the resolution of Mr. Conkling inquiring of the President as to recommendations for office made by certain Senators, also that he furnish the Senators with a copy of the record or list kept in the respective departments showing appointments or nominations to office therein which have been credited or charged to each of the Senators aforesaid, and to what Senators, together with the names of the persons recommended to or for removal from office by each of said Senators, stating particularly in each case whether it was a request for appointment or removal, the endorsement of the recommendations made by others, giving the names of such others, or of the character of the [illegible] recommending without any reference to [illegible] applicant, in reference to papers [illegible]rs to him by the head of a department without any expression of opinion by the Senator in regard thereto, whether appointments or removals have in instance been made at the suggestion or request of any third party by whom or where [illegible]were' either of said Senators and appointpower as represented, or in any manner sed it to be understood that such appointits or removals would be agreeable or even red by any such person; and if so, giving the e of the Senator and of the person who so resented or caused it to be understood, and icularly whether any such appointments or ovals have been made in the absence and ut the Marshal, an Assistant Superintendent of the l service in the State of New York, or of A. Claflin, now Naval Officer of the Port of New k, or of A. B. Cornell, Surveyor of the Port ew York.

STATUES OF EMINENT MEN.

t one o'clock the statues of Jonathan Trumand Roger Sherman were formally presented he United States in the name of the people of necticut, to be placed in the old hall of the se of Representatives. In making the preation, Messrs. Buckingham and Ferry made ropriate addresses.

Mr. ARMSTRONG offered a resolution accepting statues and returning the thanks of Congress he people of Connecticut for presenting them. briefly addressed the Senate on the subject, he resolution was unanimously adopted.

he Senate then resumed consideration of the

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

he pending question was on Mr. Sherman's ion to reduce the appropriation for carrying civil service reform to $3,000.

Mr. HOWE addressed the Senate on civil service reform. Whatever was the condition of system, the Republican party was responsie, not the President. Mr. Trumbull was re responsible for existing defects than anyy else; because, during the past eleven years he been at the head of the Judiciary Committee, whose business is to consider defects in legisation and propose amendments.

Mr. Howe sketched a plan of his own for improving the civil service by the establishment of national university.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his amendment, and Mr. CARPENTER called for the yeas and nays on the pending amendment appropriating $3,000 to be expended by the President for the promotion of civil service reform.

Discussion of this subject was continued by Messrs. Edmunds and Conkling until 4:35 P. M., when, without voting, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

UTE INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. SHANKS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians of Colorado for the extinguishment of their right to the south part of their reservation. He exceeded that the reservation contained fourteen million acres, including valuable mineral lands, while the Indians only numbered four thousand. It was desirable to put the title in the Government, so that the mining interests there might be developed. The bill was passed as amended.

PORT OF DELIVERY AT PITTSBURGH.

The bill making Pittsburgh a port of delivery was concurred in.

BOUNTY TO SOLDIERS.

The bill for the payment of one hundred dollars bounty to soldiers, or their widows and orphans, who were mustered into the service prior to the 22d of July, 1861, up to which time no bounties were allowed, was taken up.

Mr. COLEMAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, estimated the amount to be paid thereunder at not over one and a half million dollars.

Mr. HOLMAN, while supporting the bill, urged a proposition equalizing bounties, which would require one hundred and fifty millions.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG (Conn.), the bill was amended by making it apply to soldiers who were mustered in before the 6th of August, and was then passed.

PENSION TO JUDGES.

Mr. PETERS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill extending the pension provision of United States judges to those who had resigned after the 1st of January, 1865, and before the passage of the act of the 10th of April, 1869, after having attained the age of seventy years, and held their commissions at least twenty years, the pension to commence from the date of their resignation. He said that the bill would only cover two cases: those of Judge Ware, of Maine, who had served for forty-four years, and was [illegible] infirmities of age and poor; and Judge Sprague, of Massachusetts, who had resigned in 1866 because he became almost totally blind. After some little discussion the bill was passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The bill appropriates $28,250,000.

Mr. DAWES, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, in order to show how the balance sheet of the Treasury was being constantly changed by each days's legislation of Congress. There were certain appropriations which were absolutely necessary. The public faith to the creditors of the country required provision to be made for the payment of the interest on the debt. Then there were public expenditures which, however much they may vary from year to year, must be met by appropriations. He wished to call the attention of the House to what may be denominated absolutely the necessary expenses of the Government for the coming year. Taking the estimate of public expenditures as a starting point, the amount required without reference to payment on the public debt was $275,000,000. The House had added to that large sums by bills already passed. The deficiency bill passed yesterday appropriated $6,200,000; the public buildings for Chicago, St. Louis and other cities would require an outlay of about $6,500,000; the corporation tax to be refunded would amount to $2,500,000; the increased amount for pensions under the Washington treaty would be $310,000. He did not take into account the $10,000 claim pending before the Southern Claims Commission, aggregating $26,000,000, nor the refunding of the cotton tax, nor $1,500,000 required to meet the claims of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for what is known as the two per cent claim. Then there were other claims, subsidies, &c., on which the House had not yet passed. He took simply the appropriations which the House had already passed, and these swelled the whole amount necessary for the coming year to $299,600,458. There were but four principal sources of revenue: customs, internal revenue, public lands and miscellaneous sources. The revenue from public lands was now at an end, in consequence of the bill passed by the House devoting them to educational purposes. The Secretary of the Treasury had estimated the receipts from customs at $212,000,000, twelve millions more than last year; but from that would have to be deducted $19,000,000 for duties to be taken off tea and coffee, and $1,700,000 for duties on salt and coal, making a reduction of twenty-one millions, which would leave the revenue from customs $190,998,062. The estimate of receipts from Internal Revenue had been $124,000,000, but from that was to be deducted the income taxes and $2,500,000 corporation tax, which would reduce the revenue from that source to $114,000,000. The aggregate receipts from revenue would therefore be for the next year $17,000,000, against $299,600,000 of the expenditures, leaving a balance of $18,798,975, without having paid a dollar on the public debt except the sinking fund. If the revenue were not increased beyond the estimates and the expenditures were not brought down, it would be necessary for the Government to borrow $10,000,000 to pay into the sinking fund. And that was to be the result in the fifth year of this administration, the first three of which had paid $300,000,000 on the public debt, besides paying into the sinking fund.

Mr. BLAINE asked Mr. Dawes whether the reduction of the duty on iron would not produce an increase of revenue equivalent at least to the reduction from the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. DAWES, without replying directly to the question, explained the opposition of the Committee on Ways and Means to the bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee, to the fact that it was a step into the business of free trade. The tariff could only be properly adjusted as a whole and presented to Congress as a budget is presented to the English Parliament, and let it be voted on as a whole. He did not, and a majority of the Committee on Ways and Means would ever be able to reach that point; but that was the end for which the committee was striving. He had thrown out these figures for criticism. If they were erroneous, let the fact be known.

Mr. ELDRIDGE reminded Mr. Dawes, after he had taken his seat, that he had not answered his question.

Mr. KELLY (Penn.) came into the letter carriers discussion in order to have an opportunity of replying to Mr. Dawes. He declared that the speech of Mr. Dawes was based on facts that had been already ignored by events. The Treasury estimate of receipts this year was $265,000,000, the receipts for the first six months were $187,319,250, without the collection of the income tax. He believed that the revenue for the current year would be but little, if any, short of $400,000,000. He believed that, notwithstanding the reduction of internal revenue taxes, the receipts from that source were likely to exceed those of last year. The prospects were that they would reach not less than $146,000,000. He was unwilling that the statement of the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means should go to the country uncontradicted. He believed that the income tax this year would reach $70,000,000, or $20,000,000 in excess of the estimates of expenditures.

Mr. BURCHARD spoke in corroboration of the views of Mr. Dawes, and expressed his opinion that in view of the importation of European productions, the revenue from customs would be diminished next year. He warned the House against extravagant appropriations, which might result in a bankrupt treasury.

Mr. BANNING upbraided Mr. Dawes for having evaded the question he asked him, and he characterized him as an artful dodger; for he was the best man at evading a question he had ever known. He propounded a question as to whether a reduction of duty on iron would not increase the revenue so as to afford the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. DAWES said he would answer the question by repeating the statement of Edward Atkinson, a standard free trade authority: "That if there were absolute free trade in pig iron, it would not increase perceptibly the amount of direct importation, on account of the high price of pig iron, additional and scarcity and difficulty in manufacture.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not want Atkinson's answer or Kelly's answer, but Dawes's. Dawes's answer of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and he repeated the question.

Mr. DAWES replied directly that he did not believe that a reduction of duty on pig iron would increase the revenue so as to offset the reduction of duties on tea and coffee. An hour's study of the subject would convince even the gentleman from Wisconsin that this was so.

The discussion of Mr. Myers' amendment to increase the pay of letter carriers was resumed. At the close of the discussion the amendment was rejected—20 to 94.

The committee then rose without concluding the bill.

PACIFICATION OF MEXICO.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) asked leave to offer the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Senate concurring, that President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a joint committee, three from each body, to devise the best means for the pacification of Mexico, and the establishment of a stable government on the borders.

Mr. COUGHLAN.—That looks something like the establishment of a protectorate. I must object.

The House then adjourned till Monday next.

THE CAPITAL.

(Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1872.

Mr. Negley succeeded to-day in passing finally through the House his bill declaring Pittsburgh a Port of Entry and Delivery. The General has encountered many obstacles in getting this bill through, but in the fourth attempt succeeded.

AGATE.

IOWA.

Second Annual Commencement of the State University.

DES MOINES, March 8.—The second annual commencement of the Medical Department of the Iowa State University transpired yesterday. The Department had eighty students and twenty graduates, two of whom are ladies—Mrs. Whitfield and Mrs. Shepard—who are the first lady graduates of a regular medical school in the Northwest. The commencement oration was delivered by Hon Joseph L. Dane, of Davenport. Governor Carpenter, Mr. Wiesen, Speaker of the House, and a number of eminent visitors were present. The Department begins its next session in October next.

LEGISLATURES.

Loaning State Credit to Missouri Railroads.

ST. LOUIS, March 8.—The State Senate yesterday passed a resolution, that is alike unconstitutional and inexpedient, to increase the present State debt by loaning the credit of the State to any railroad or other corporation. This defeats what is known as the eighteen million scheme, which provides for giving all new railroads ten thousand dollars per mile for the broad gauge and five thousand dollars for the narrow gauge.

—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, George W. Purdy, during a fit of insanity, attempted to kill his mother and two sisters, maiming them with a fire shovel and cutting them with a razor. He was finally secured by a neighbor and sent to the hospital.

NEW YORK.

Tammany Robbers.

Trial of Mayor Hall—Testimony of Garvey—Meeting of Oil Dealers.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1872.

THE TAMMANY ROBBERS.

A rumor was current yesterday that one of Tweed's bondsmen intended to surrender him.

Garvey's appearance as informer in the Hall case creates a profound sensation. It has brought consternation to Hall and his counsel. Garvey's return is due to the negotiations of his wife several weeks ago with the Attorney General and Samuel J. Tilden, by which he was promised immunity from prosecution on his turning State's evidence and the return of some of his ill-gotten money. He has been in concealment at his residence for about a month.

It is alleged that Ingersoll will also turn informer. But few knew that Garvey would be a witness until his name was called.

The counsel for Hall say they do not think their case will be much affected by Garvey's testimony: still there is general trepidation among the entire Tammany ring over the proceedings of yesterday. Every effort will be made by the friends of the ring to have Garvey arrested on a new order, the old order having expired by limitation. His turning State's evidence so endangers the safety of Mayor Connolly, Sweeny and all the rest that it is believed they will all flee from the city.

Sheriff Brennan states that Ex Controller Connolly has fled from the city, and is concealed somewhere abroad. This step is said to have been caused by reason of the threats of some of the ringites to turn State's evidence against him. Connolly's friends say he is only out of the city to avoid process, who want to get his money. Mrs. Connolly sails for Savannah on Saturday.

TRIAL OF MAYOR HALL.

The court was crowded this morning by many who were desirous to see Garvey and hear his testimony.

In Mayor Hall's case, Stoughton, for the defense, continued his argument against the admission of testimony as to the fraudulent nature of Garvey's bill.

Garvey testified to his fraudulently receiving large sums, a portion of which went to Tweed. Some of the amount went for political purposes.

BLACKMAILING.

The Rev. Carter, of the Twenty-fifth street Episcopal Church, has brought suit against one Bonnell, a Church member, for blackmail. Carter, for attempting to blackmail him for one hundred dollars a month, she alleging, although he is a pastor and father of a family, that he had been too intimate with her.

MEETING OF OIL DEALERS.

The city oil dealers held another meeting yesterday to consider the report of the committee appointed last week. A proposition is under consideration from the monopoly called the South Improvement Company for the purchase of refineries in this vicinity.

NAPOLEON'S CITY PROPERTY.

The property on which the Western Union Telegraph Company propose to build their new edifice was originally purchased for Louis Napoleon through Dr. Evans, for $480,000. The Emperor now sells it for $840,000.

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS.

A Legislative Committee, at Albany, last evening, agreed to report a bill for the removal of Mayor Hall, Corporation Counsel O'Gorman, and Corporation Attorney Thomas Fields, of New York.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

The Internationals unsuccessfully attempted to get up a public demonstration yesterday of unemployed workingmen of this city to induce the the Government to furnish them employment.

FIRE.

A block of buildings on Eighth avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, was burned this morning. Loss $75,000.

ARRIVED.

The steamers China, from Liverpool, and Westphalia, from Hamburg, have arrived.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—River ten feet; falling. Arrived—R. P. Hudson, Wheeling; Bermuda, Evansville. The wrecks of the Kate Robinson, Abeona and Champion were sold to-day, bringing $525, $755, and $1,420 respectively.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Arrived—Harry Ames, St. Louis; John Howard, Arkansas river. Departed—Arkansas, St. Louis. Cloudy and warm.

CAIRO, March 8.—No arrivals. Departed—Babbage for Pittsburgh, 1 P. M.; Kate Kinny, Louisville, 1 P. M.; John Lumsden, Nashville, 3 P. M. River stationary. Showers last night and to-day; clear to-night; thermometer 56.

LOUISVILLE, March 8.—River falling; five feet six inches in canal; 3 feet six inches in chute. Business not so lively. Raining nearly all day; continues to-night. Arrived—Robert Burns, Cincinnati. Edivide, Nashville. Departed—Robert Burns, Memphis; Mollie Ebert, Cincinnati.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Gov. Warmoth, of Louisiana, passed through Louisville yesterday, *en route* to the Reform Convention in Cincinnati.

—A Washington special says it is understood that Judge McKean persuaded the President to make the request upon District Attorney Bates, of Utah, that he resign.

—The tax collector at Roudout, N. Y., last Thursday evening, seized five locomotives, seven passenger cars, and other property of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, to satisfy a tax claim of $5,000.

—At Louisville, on Thursday evening, at the freight yard of the Jeffersonville and Indiana Railroad, James Exley, while coupling cars, was thrown on the track and a car passed over one leg, mangling it horribly. The man resisted amputation, which the surgeons say is necessary in order to save his life.

—It is stated that the recall of the Spanish Minister, Roberts, who is to be replaced by Admiral Polo, is an anti-American movement advocate on the part of Spain, which our Government fully comprehends, and is steadily preparing for the breach which Polo will undoubtedly bring about as soon as he takes his position as Minister at Washington.

—John Taylor, son of Squire Taylor, one of the negroes hung by a mob on suspicion of complicity in the Park murder in Clark county, Indiana, is about to bring suit for $25,000 damages in the United States Court, at New Albany, against Baxter Taylor. The ground is, briefly, alleging that Baxter did not use proper diligence to prevent the hanging.

High Protective Tariff.

MANCHESTER, March 8.—A large meeting was held at Smythe's Hall, last evening, under the auspices of the American Association of Home Industries, whose headquarters is at Chicago. Addresses were made by General T. F. Rourke, Charles M. Bowley, and Captain Augustus Costello, of New York. Henry F. Milloda, of New York, presided. The speakers advocated a high protective tariff, but denied that they came in the interest of any political party.

The Other Side.

Recently a statement appeared in the New York *Tribune* in which it was alleged that the names of Governor Jewell and Governor Washburne as Vice Presidents of the "National Association" were used without authority—a statement which has been since published in many other journals. In justice to both sides we give place to the following counter-statement from the *Tribune*:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

In your issue of yesterday you give currency to the charge against the National Association to secure the Religious Amendment of United States Constitution, of using prominent names without authority. The facts in the case show the utter groundlessness and injustice of the charge.

1. Governor Jewell signed the call for the convention which met in Philadelphia, January 1871, a document in which the aim of the Religious Amendment movement was stated in the clearest terms. As one of the most prominen signers of the call, he was very naturally and properly included among the Vice Presidents named in that convention. As soon as Mr. Jewell sent out his circular, stating that his name was used without authority, a letter was sent to him reminding him of his action in signing the call which he seemed to have forgotten; and I now have in my possession his reply to that letter, admitting the truth of the above statement of his endorsement of the movement.

Second, The call for the Cincinnati Convention was sent to Governor Washburn last December, with a note containing the following words: "Trusting that the enclosed call meets your approval, your name is solicited to be added with the gentlemen concurring." I have now before me Mr. Washburn's reply, in which he says, "I approve of your movement." I have only to add that if any gentlemen, after committing himself to a movement by his own signature and acknowledged approval, sees fit to withdraw, there is an honorable way of so doing.

It is due to all concerned that an intimation of withdrawal be made, in some way, to the Association to which the signature and indorsement were given; until this is done, the indorsement and approval stand.

D. MCALLISTER,
General Secretary of National Association.

To the Public.

The Ladies' Relief Society, of Allegheny, once more comes before you to solicit the aid which is necessary to carry on its work.

This winter has been so severe that our expenses have necessarily been very heavy. In many families where small-pox has prevailed we have had to supply almost everything, their bedding as well as their clothing having to be burned to prevent the spread of the disease. Of course food and coal had also to be given liberally in these cases.

We have many old and infirm and sick under our care to whom a little tea or sugar is such a luxury, as we who have every comfort can scarcely realize. Coal we *must* give in this such weather continues, as we have had during the greather part of this winter.

We feel that all we need to do is to state our wants to have those who always so liberally sustained us, come to our aid, and also to elicit donations from many to whom giving through this channel is new.

Contributions may be sent to the President, Miss Herron, No. 67 Union avenue, Mrs. Brunot, corner of Stockton and Union avenues, Mrs. Hays, No. 6, Stockton avenue, or to Mrs. Thompson, Irwin avenue, above Westerh.

JOHN ANGO,
WM. MCCLURG,
R. S. ALSTON,
Committee.

Ormsby March 1st, 1872.

The report was adopted and the Clerk and Treasurer's reports were ordered to be printed in the GAZETTE, *Freiheit's Freund* and *South Side Ledger*.

Adjourned.

Important to Business Men.

The official list of transfers of all property in the county is published in full in the *Real Estate Register*. This item alone is worth to business men the subscription price of the paper. The money article, law column, real estate market review, and the editorial columns present an attraction not found in any other journal in the country. The *Register* is for sale by all newsdealers. Take it home with you, and you will be a constant reader of it.

Do You Want to Sell

Any kind of real estate? Get the *Real Estate Register*, for sale by your newsdealer.

For a clean wholesome bath, in tubs large enough to swim in, go to the Central Shaving Saloon Bath Rooms, in the Central Hotel.

HOME NEWS.

Charged with Forgery.

Richard Emmis, a young man not more than eighteen years of age, was arrested and brought before Mayor Blackmore, on a charge of forgery, preferred by W. H. Stroup. It is alleged in the information that Emmis made and uttered counterfeit orders for the payment of money, purporting to have been drawn by W. H. Stroup,—one upon Mr. Meehling, for $50, dated August 20, 1871, and another upon Emmis, dated November 30, 1871. There will be a hearing in the case at two o'clock this afternoon.

Letters held for Postage Yesterday.

Ornamental Wood Company, Bridgeport, Conn., 3c; E. W. Rolfe, Wilmarth, Pa., 3c; Owen Nougent, Harrisburg, Pa., 3c; Joseph Arthurs, Irwin Station, Pa., 3; R. S. Hamilton, Springfield, Mass., 3c; Joshua Brubakar, Blairsville, Pa., 3c; Miss Gertrude Ingraham, New Haven Conn., 3c; Miss Mary Robitzer, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Josiah Aber, Coal Valley, Pa., 1c; Dr. J. Davies, Hulton Station, Pa., 1c; W. D. J. Martin, Brookville, Pa., 1c; Miss Ella C. King, Freeport, Pa., 1c; Patrick McGinty, Wheeling, Va., 3c.

The Suffrage Association.

The Woman's Suffrage Association held a meeting last evening, at G. A. R. Hall, 104 Fourth avenue. The financial condition of the Society formed the principal topic for the consideration of the members present. It was decided in the future to get the advertising done in the city papers, which has hitherto been done gratuitously. The subject of holding an anniversary in June, the second since the organization, was agitated, but no definite conclusion arrived at. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of securing for another year the room where the meetings are at present held, after which, adjourned.

Fire in Allegheny.

About half past four o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the basement of the residence of Mr. James W. Arrott, at 151 North avenue, Allegheny. Fire was communicated from the furnace pipe to the joists of the first floor, thence through the heating flues to the second floor, the blaze coming through the register into the parlor, and also into a sleeping room on the third floor. An alarm was struck from box 23; and acting Chief Engineer Lehman, who was promptly on the ground, seeing the flames bursting forth in the parlor of the house, ordered the sounding of a general alarm. The department responded with its accustomed promptitude, and the fire was soon brought in check.

The loss resulting to the property—principally from water—will probably reach $3,000, which is covered by insurance in the "Continental."

"Old Fort Duquesne"—1755.

At the very time when there is a laudable movement in Pittsburgh, to preserve Bouquet's time-honored redoubt, an illustrated historical serial called "Old Fort Duquesne," is just being commenced in our *People's Monthly*, which will be out to-day, and for sale at all the news depots. The illustration shows a scouting party, of two whites and an Indian, from Braddock's army, overlooking Fort Duquesne, and the present site of Pittsburgh. All our citizens have, of course, heard of this old French fort, and the bloody conflicts about it; the defeat of Braddock and Grant; its capture by General Forbes; the dreadful Indian frontier warfare; the celebrated chiefs, both White and Red, engaged, and other incidents of absorbing interest to Pittsburghers. All the Indian Chiefs, white scouts, and officers, including General Washington, to be found in all prominent at that period, will be introduced in this tale, which promises to be one of great local interest.

Floral Treasures.

How often has the sincere lover of the beautiful, while gazing upon a flower—as it closed its petal for the last time, or shed its already faded and withering leaves,—wished in his inmost soul that he were in possession of some magic power whereby he might preserve the coloring and freshness, if not the fragrance, of this "thing of beauty;" for when compared with the natural, the artificial rose or lyxaeinthe seems but a shallow mockery. And this power is now discovered, which, when properly applied, will preserve in flowers their beauty in color and freshness for years. We were yesterday shown a wreath composed of camelias, rosebuds, lycopodium and other flowers equally beautiful, in a state of almost perfect preservation, the process having, we are informed, been performed eighteen months ago. The beautiful specimen of combined nature and art may be seen at the establishment of Cuming & Co., No. 99 Smithfield street. The firm have secured the services of a lady from the east, who has acquired great proficiency in arranging natural flowers into wreaths, crosses, &c., and preserving them in the style referred to.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—"Christy Johnstone, or Out of the Depths," was splendidly put upon the stage, and admirably rendered on the occasion of Mrs. Chanfrau's benefit last night. Mrs. C. in the title of role fairly captivated the audience, particularly in her rendition of the beautiful songs. "You and I," and "Caller Herin," both of which she was obliged to repeat. She had a rich mezzo-range voice, under excellent cultivation; and her sweet singing, with her admirable acting, combine to form a treat which is well worth the enjoyment. Limited space will not admit of our speaking with reference to the acting of the company or the merits of the play. "Christie Johnstone" will be given at the matinee and evening performance to-day.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—"Bertha" is still the attraction here, and there will doubtless be crowded houses this afternoon and evening.

LIBRARY HALL.—It will be remembered that on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week Bradbury's "Esther," with some 200 singers, will be rendered in character at this hall.

ESTHER.—The sale of reserved seats for the Oratorio commences this morning at 9 o'clock at Kleber's Music Store.

STRUCK UNDER A GRINDSTONE.

Fatal Accident in an Axe Factory.

A horrible accident occurred yesterday morning at the axe factory of Hubbard, Lippincott & Co., on Diswiddie street, in the Eleventh ward, which resulted in the instant death of John Wallace, a workman aged about forty years. Wallace, while engaged in placing a belt over the pulley of one of the ponderous grindstones in the establishment, was caught, dashed round the wheel, and then under the grindstone, where the head and body of the unfortunate man were terribly mangled, death resulting before assistance could be rendered.

Deceased lived in the Fourteenth ward, was sober and industrious, and leaves a wife and four children.

CONSOLIDATED GAS.

Sharpsburg and Etna Lighted.

We accompanied a party of gentlemen yesterday on a visit to the works of the Consolidated Gas works, recently erected at Sharpsburg. The party consisted of D. Sourbeck, Esq., staff Major W. Cantine, of Alliance, Ohio, Messrs. J. B. Lyon, J. McC Creighton, A. French, Charles Armstrong, W. H. Smith, Dr. J. H. Connolly, Robert Dickson, Col. Street, P. McKenzie, Weiden Call and others. The works were reached by four o'clock P. M. Mr. Goldthorp, the engineer, who has had twenty-five years experience in his profession, politely explained the whole, process, including the ingenius yet extremely simple and inexpensive mechanism by which the most satisfactory results were brought about. He said that during the recent very cold weather this process was subjected to quite as severe a test as he had ever made during his long experience, and that it improved the remarkable freedom of this gas from condensation from cold.

The process is called the "Coke Oven Process" and is the invention, we believe, of Dr. Connelly. The Sharpsburg corporation seems to demonstrate its success beyond peradventure. Gas was taken from the coke ovens at the rate of fifteen thousand feet an hour and carburetted to the illuminating power of about sixteen candles, the day of cheap gas has dawned. Speed on the Consolidated Gas Works! A popular greeting awaits its introduction into this and other cities.

ORMSBY COUNCIL.

Special Meeting Last Night.

A special meeting of the Council of Ormsby borough was held last evening. The reading of the minutes having been dispensed with, the Clerk read the following:

To the Honorable Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Ormsby.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned committee of Councils appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer and Clerk of your borough, report that after due examination of all papers and books connected with the duty and every opportunity being afforded us for the prosecution of the same, we have like Bartleby's equalization, unequal scheme, when taking advantage of the new part of the city, *their hands are tied.* How mean, how abjectly mean and cowardly. The *Commercial* informs us that a member of Select Council is preparing a bill to have certain assessors arrested and tried for perjury. If true, I take it that it must either be our Ex-Commonwealth Attorney, or that young man who at one spring cleared a gentleman's head of six feet two and and popped into the chair of the Ordinance Committee. But among so much selfishness and aspiring ambition there is one great comfort we have, I believe, an honest Legislature to protect as—one that can see through the flimsy pretences of Mr. McCarthy who, owning, as I am told, no real estate in the city, must therefore be voting all for *patriotism!* If the gentleman really wanted taxes equalized let him take the honest English system, that taxes a man's capital invested in land with the same measure of honesty as he would if he had it in bank stock, a brewery, or a rolling mill.

In England houses and lands are assessed upon the *Rental*. The assessors upon oath make out a list of what would be a fair rent for every house and farm in their district and county, and that valuation, and if houses, lands and all other *capital* were honestly assessed upon their *profits* here, we would then have "equalization of taxation," but not till then. That thought that our masters govern the old wards would have been more than satisfied when we had to mortgage our farms to make new streets, that when made would double the rent value of our farms, and consequently duplicate our taxes without asking anything more; but like the horse leech, having once tasted our blood their cry is still "give, give."

One item more. Will our masters please look at *valuations* in the old Wards as assessed previous to consolidation, and look at them now and see how greatly those valuations have been *reduced*, and then look how rapidly valuations have *increased* in the new Wards, and then tell us how it comes that property in the old Wards is of less value to-day than it was three years ago? 22D WARD.

House Top Gardens.

The residents of all large cities should read the above subject in the *Real Estate Register* for the current week. It is one of the most valuable papers published, and all interested in real estate, building, or facts concerning the city's growth, should take it. All newsdealers sell it, or you can have it sent to you by mail at the low price of $1.00 per year. It is published *weekly*.

For a clean wholesome bath, in tubs large enough to swim in, go to the Central Shaving Saloon Bath Rooms, in the Central Hotel.

Mr. A. Cook, No. 27 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, intends to remove to New York. This is a rare opportunity to buy Millinery, Trimmings, White Goods, Hosiery, etc., 50 per cent. BELOW COST. Lease of three years for the whole building, fixtures, etc., also for sale. For particulars inquire at No. 27 St. Clair street. 7T.

SARATOGA

"GEYSER" SPRING WATER.

(Medicinally the best.)

PITTSBURGH DEPOT.

RANKIN'S APOTHECARY.

45 SIXTH STREET, under Hotel.

DIED.

McKEE—At her residence, No. 7 Mercer street, on Monday morning, March 8th, at 9 o'clock, Mrs. ANNIE McKEE, wife of James McKee, in the 33d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Sarah McKee, corner of Bedford avenue and Fulton street, Pen-Dauy (Allegheny), at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MEANS—In her residence, No. 25 Resaca street, Allegheny City, on Friday, March 8th, at 11 o'clock, five o'clock, A.M., Mrs. MARY ANN MEANS, relict of James Means, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral on SABBATH, March 10th, 1872, at two o'clock, P.M., from her late residence. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCGAHAN—On Friday, March 7th, at 3 o'clock, P.M., Doctor V. B. MCGAHAN, in the 36 year of his age.

Funeral TO-DAY (Saturday), at 9½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of Mr. E. Armstrong, 44 Resacca street, Allegheny, to proceed to Montour graveyard.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 1064 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

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Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for Spring, 1872, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Bedding Plants now ready, and can be had on application.

Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments executed in the finest style at short notice.

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JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

112 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Postoffice.

Catalogue free. fe27-F

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. OLYMPIA BROWN will preach in the Universalist Church to-morrow mor